

CONFIDENTIAL

[No. 51 of 1914.]

REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 19th December 1914.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st October 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Lakshmi Narayn Besborua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 45 years.	500
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Kahirod Prasad Vidyabinode, Brahmin; age 55 years.	700
4	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda" (P) ...	Mymensingh	Do.	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	800
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	300
7	Anantapur (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo; age 30 years.	500
8	"Anjali" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Krishna Behari Dutta ...	200
9	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	800
10	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli; age 37 years.	700
11	"Aryya Chikitsa Prenali" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Jnanendra Nath Gupta; Hindu, Baidya; age about 39 years.	1,000
12	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj	Do.	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	1,000
13	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 75 years.	1,000
14	"Aryya Pratibha" (P)	...	...	...	...
15	"Aryyabartta" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh ...	800
16	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Surendra Chandra Datta, Hindu, Tanti; age 24 years.	1,600
17	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age about 40 years.	600
18	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri, Brahmin; age 50 years.	700
19	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	5,000
20	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Anukul Chandra Gupta ...	1,000
21	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
22	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui; age 54 years.	500
23	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
24	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinode, Hindu; age about 36 years.	300
25	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo; age 43 years	700
26	"Bandana" () ...	Baidyabati	Do.	Hemendra Kumar Ray, Hindu, Vaidya; age 27 years.	700

N. B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
27	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 36 years.	16
28	"Bangadarsan" (P)	Calcutta	Do	Sailes Chandra Masumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	60
29	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 30 years.	1,55
30	"Bangavasi" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	15,00
31	"Bankura Darpan" (N)	Bankura	Do.	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 53 years	45
32	"Bani" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 35 years	800
33	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.	625
34	"Basumati" (N)...	Calcutta	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 48 years.	19,000
35	"Bhakti" (P)	Hewrah	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	600
36	Bharat Laxmi (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Radha Nath De, Subarnabanik; age about 35 years.	1,000
37	"Bharati" (P)	Do.	Do.	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi, Brahmo; age about 48 years.	1,700
38	"Bharat Chitra" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Pran Krishna Pyne, Hindu, Brahmin	800
39	"Bharat Mahila" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo; age 32 years.	450
40	"Bharat Nari" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ananda Chandra Gupta; Baidya	1,000
41	"Bhisak Darpan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagchi	250
42	"Bharatbarsha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha; age 38 years; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 60 years.	3,400
43	"Bidushak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin; age 40 years.	600
44	"Bijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope; age about 42 years.	300
45	"Bikrampur" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 34 years.	200
46	"Birbhum Varta" (N)	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	997
47	"Birbhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mullaik, Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.	1,500
48	"Birbhum Vasi" (N)	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Sathowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	700
49	"Brahman Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi	1,000
50	"Brahma Vadi" (P)	Barisal	Monthly	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo; age 62 years.	660
51	"Brahma Vidya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu; Kayastha.	800
52	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N)	Burdwan	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 24 years.	400
53	"Byabasa O Baniya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo; age 36 years.	900
54	"Chabbis Pargana Varta-vaha" (N)	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 30 years.	500 to 700
55	"Charu Mihir" (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	800

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
86	"Chhatra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Sasibhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 48 years.	500
87	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	.....	450
88	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik; age 28 years.	400
89	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
90	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 39 years.	300
91	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
92	"Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Three issues a week.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	1,600
93	"Dainik Basumati" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 48 years, and others.	1,200
94	"Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	300
95	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 39 years.	300
96	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
97	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
98	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 61 years.	2,000
99	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N) ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya; age 62 years.	2,500
100	"Dhruba" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	470
101	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin; age 24 years.	1,500
102	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N) ...	Faridpur ...	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 77 years.	900
103	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	1,200
104	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Teli; age about 28 years.	300
105	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah, Hindu, Baidya.	400
106	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 56 years.	500
107	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 31 years.	500
108	"Jangipur Sangvad" (N) ...	Raghunathganj ...	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit: Hindu, Brahmin.	100
109	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 66 years.	600
110	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
111	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Do.	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	200
112	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
113	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 3 others.	28,000

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
84	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
85	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	300
86	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sheik Abdul Majid ..	1,000
87	"Islam-Bahi" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 34 years.	700
88	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jaganatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 56 years.	700
89	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
90	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sudhakrishta Bagehi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	600
91	"Jangipur Sangbad" (N) ...	Murshidabad ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
92	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	300
93	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Weekly ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
94	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 39 years.	500
95	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi; age about 35 years.	About 2,000
96	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000
97	"Kajer Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 47 years.	350
98	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	600
99	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan; age 20 years.	100
100	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	150
101	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 43 years.	600
102	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 69 years.	500
103	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	750
104	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 63 years.	350
105	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Behari Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 years.	1,000
106	"Krishi Sampad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Nisi Kanta Ghosh, age about 45 years	1,000
107	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian; age about 60 years.	500
108	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 36 years.	500
109	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 44 years.	400
110	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 59 years.	300
111	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair; age 60 years	500
112	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas	300

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		<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
600	113	"Mahiya Samaj" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kalivarta	300
200	114	"Mahiya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Do.	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kalivarta; age 81 years.	350
1,000	115	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta; Hindu, Vaidya; age 45 years.	2,000
700	116	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
700	117	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ...	....
ut 300	118	"Manasi" (F) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	2,000
600	119	"Mandarmala" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo; age about 56 years.	400
...	120	"Medini Bandhab" (N) ...	Midnapore ...	Weekly	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 25 years.	500
300	121	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,700
600	122	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
500	123	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 39 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
nt 2,000	124	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 39 years.	1,000
2,000	125	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N) ...	Saidabad ...	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	500
350	126	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Monthly	.....	....
500	127	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 31 years.	500
100	128	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	700
150	129	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 25 years.	400
500	130	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin; age 47 years.	2,800
500	131	"Navya Bharat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Brahmo; age 61 years.	1,000 to 1,500
750	132	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 45 years.	500
350	133	"Nirjhar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly	Sris Chandra Ray, Kayastha; age about 50 years.	500
1,000	134	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N) ...	Noakhali Town ...	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 30 years.	500
1,000	135	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
500	136	"Pakshik Patrika" (P) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	500
500	137	"Pallivashi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly	Sasi Bhusan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	300
400	138	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 48 years.	500
300	139	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukherji ...	800
500	140	"Pataka" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
141	Prabahini (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Ray, Hindu, Baidya; age about 27 years.	4,000
142	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 47 years.	1,400
143	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta Brahmin; age 31 years.	170
144	"Prajapati" (P) ...	Do ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	750
145	"Prabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Mitra ...	200
146	"Prakriti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Sen ...	1,000
147	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin.	800
148	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Gosia, age 44 years.	575
149	"Pratihar" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 66 years.	506
150	"Pratima" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin; age 40 years.	500
151	"Prativasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500
152	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo; age 55 years.	5,000
153	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya; age 30 years.	300
154	"Puspodyan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Bose ...	200
155	"Rahasya Prakash" (P) ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 33 years.	300
156	"Rajdnt" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Basha Maya Biswas, Christian; age 31 years.	500
157	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	400
158	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
159	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan; age 23 years.	200
160	"Sabuj Patra" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmin; age about 40 years.	500
161	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 32 years.	200
162	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati; age about 46 years.	3,000
163	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharya by caste; age 49 years.	1,800
164	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 60 years.	500
165	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	3,000
166	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Khetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
167	"Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath ...	700
168	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das ...	450
169	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Roy ...	300
170	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 60 years.	700
171	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste.	200

N. B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.

Circulation	No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
		<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
4,000	172	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo; age about 41 years.	300
1,400	173	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 46 years.	400
170	174	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 46 years.	300
750	175	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
200	176	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age about 34 years.	2,000
1,000	177	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age about 60 years.	400
800	178	"Santi" (P) ...	Bikrampur ...	Monthly ...	Sachipati Chatterji, Brahmin ...	500
570	179	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha; age 49 years.	600
500	180	"Sansar Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 49 years.	400
500	181	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo; age 44 years.	300
6,000	182	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rev. W. Carey; age 57 years ...	200
300	183	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 34 years.	400
200	184	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	400
300	185	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	1,000
500	186	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya; age 39 years.	200
400	187	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Rev. W. Carey; age 56 years ...	135
500	188	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 56 years.	1,000
200	189	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,500
500	190	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	500
200	191	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Rev. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
3,000	192	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 37 years.	250
1,800	193	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin; age 46 years.	400
500	194	"Sri Boishnav Dharm Prachar" (P).	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami ...	300
3,000	195	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav; age 31 years.	600
300	196	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika." (N).	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravati, Brahmin; age 52 years.	16,000
700	197	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna-banik; age 30 years.	1,000
450	198	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Bakarganj ...	Fortnightly ...	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha ...	...
300	199	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.	431
700	200	"Surhid" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 37 years.	300
200	201	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo; age 30 years.	900

N. B.—(N) stands for newspaper and (P) stands for periodicals

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
202	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
203	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 30 years.	300
204	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Coutai ...	Do.	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	300
205	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shree, M.A., goldsmith by caste; age 41 years.	500
206	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,500
207	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli; age 33 years.	600
208	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 36 years.	300
209	Tapaban (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Sama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	700
210	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo; age 40 years.	500
211	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu; age about 41 years	600
212	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo; age 52 years.	300
213	"Theatre" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin; age about 30 years.	10,000
214	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 42 years.	1,250
215	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
216	"Triveni" (P) ...	Basirhat ...	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin; age 40 years	244
217	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly	Afasuddin Ahmed ...	1,000
218	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Bhabataram Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 33 years.	150
219	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
220	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin; age 48 years.	3,000 to 10,000
221	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do.	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	300
222	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	100
223	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha; age 30 years.	900
224	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 44 years.	400
225	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
226	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 52 years.	700
227	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	2,000
228	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 37 years.	1,000
229	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi; age 50 years.	750
230	"Yubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo; age 39 years.	300

N, B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.

Circulation	No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
		<i>English-Bengali.</i>				
500	231	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
200	232	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu	600
300	233	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	510
500	234	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 47 years.	500
4,500	235	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
600	236	"Fratern" ...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. S. Holland	200
300	237	"Jagannath College Magazine." (P)	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
700	238	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	300
500	239	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar, Brahmin; age 36 years.	300
600	240	"Saujaya" (N) ...	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 41 years.	500
300	241	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P)	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A., and S. O. Ray	1,200
10,000	242	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 49 years.	500
1,250		<i>Garó.</i>				
0,1,000	243	"Achikni Bibeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	550
	244	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
1,000	245	"Agraval" ...	Do.	Do.	Chuni Lal Agarwalla	300
150		<i>Hindi.</i>				
1,500	246	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,000
000 to 10,000	247	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 31 years.	1,500
300	248	Calcutta Samachar (N)	Do.	Do.	Radha Kishen Misser; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 40 years.	2,000
100	249	"Chota Nagpur Dui Patrika" (P)	Ranchi	Monthly	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
900	250	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 28 years.	800
400	251	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 28 years.	800
500	252	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	5,500
700	253	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	
2,000	254	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prosad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	500
1,000	255	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	1,000
750	256	"Sevak" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 31 years.	500
300		<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
	257	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Rev. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 61 years.	400

N. B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Persian.</i>				
258	"Hablul-Matin" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 62 years.	1,000
	<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
259	"Printers' Provider" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	S. T. Jones	500
260	"Sadhu Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Nilananda Chatterji, B.A.; age 36 years	350
	<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
261	"Vidyodaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidya Bhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	600
	<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
262	"Aryya Prabha" (P)	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	600
263	"Hindu Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Masumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 61 years.	940
264	"Sri Valahna Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur	400
	<i>Urdu.</i>				
265	"Al-Hilal" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan; age 32 years.	2,000
266	Do. (N)	Do.	Daily	Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan; age 32 years.	500
267	"Resalut" (N)	Do.	Do.	Maulvi Golam Hossain; age about 30 years.	300
268	"Resalut" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan; age about 30 years.	400
269	"Tandrut" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	500
270	"Negare Bazm" (P)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Sayed Hossain Askari, M.A., age 26 years, and another.	
	<i>Urdu.</i>				
271	"Prachar" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Radha Charan Das	500
272	"Utkal Varta"	Do.	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste; age about 50 years.	200

N. A.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Indian Newspapers as it stood on 1st October 1914.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Safir" (N)	Calcutta	Daily ... ..	.....	.....
2	"Rifaquat" (N)*... ..	Do.	Do. ... ..	.....	.....
3	"Hablul Matin" (Bengali) (N)	Do.	Do.

No. 261, "Al-Hilal" (N) (Daily), suspended.

* Suspended.

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Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Indian Newspapers as it stood on 1st October 1914.

No.	Name of Publication	Where published	Frequency	Name, rank and age of Editor	Classification
1	"Sikh" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
2	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
3	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
4	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
5	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
6	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
7	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
8	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
9	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
10	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
11	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
12	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
13	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
14	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
15	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
16	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
17	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
18	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
19	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
20	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
21	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
22	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
23	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
24	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
25	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
26	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
27	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
28	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
29	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
30	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
31	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
32	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
33	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
34	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
35	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
36	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
37	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
38	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
39	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
40	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
41	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
42	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
43	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
44	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
45	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
46	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
47	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
48	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
49	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
50	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
51	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
52	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
53	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
54	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
55	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
56	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
57	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta
58	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta
59	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta
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63	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta
64	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta
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66	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta
67	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta
68	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta
69	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta
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72	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta
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74	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta
75	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta
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78	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta
79	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta
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81	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta
82	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta
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90	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta
91	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta
92	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta
93	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta
94	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
95	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
96	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
97	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
98	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
99	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...
100	"Hindustan" (N)	Calcutta	...	...	...

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th December reproduces from the *Surama* [Silchar] the report of the case brought against a cooly woman named Dhirajia for having laid a false charge of murder against Mr. Thomas, Manager, Rosekandi Tea Estate. Dhirajia complained to the police that her husband, Jhamai Shekh, had been assaulted by Mr. Thomas and that he had succumbed to his injuries seven days afterwards. Dhirajia prayed that her husband's body might be exhumed and examined by a doctor. An enquiry was held into the matter, but though no *post-mortem* examination was held on Jhamai's body and though there were gross discrepancies in the reports of the medical officers who are said to have treated the man, the charge brought against Mr. Thomas was declared to be false and Dhirajia was ordered to be prosecuted. The Magistrate who tried the case has, however, acquitted the woman and remarks in his judgment that Mr. Thomas is not incapable of committing such an offence as has been amply proved by the prosecution witnesses, and that he once whipped a boy named Rupom, who in despair attempted to commit suicide. We fail to find any justification for the police not having Jhamai's body exhumed and medically examined. It is too late to do it now and so his death must remain a mystery for ever.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

2. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th December draws the attention of the Government to a story of unjust interference with cow sacrifice at Thakurgaon, unfolded by its special correspondent. It is alleged that the Moslems here have been performing *Korbani* ever since the subdivision was created. This year the Court *amlas*, pleaders, policemen and other Hindus objected to it. Mr. S. C. Ghatak, the local Subdivisional Officer, appears to have put great pressure for this purpose. As all this trouble arose only two or three days before the day of the sacrifice, the local Moslems found themselves in a most anxious position and ultimately a written promise was obtained from them that they would not perform any sacrifice this year. Not content with this, the Subdivisional officer obtained a *posse* of Reserve policemen from the Sadar and with their help kept the Moslems practically prisoners in their homes on the day of the festival. Even Moslem womenfolk found it difficult to stir out of their homes on that day. Now, the weakness displayed by the Moslems in promising to refrain from sacrifice cannot be too strongly reprobated. These men should have known that Ghatak was not the final authority in the Empire, and a timely wire to the Commissioner or the District Magistrate might have prevented this interference with the sacrifice.

MOHAMMADI,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

3. The *Diamond Harbour Hitaishi* [Diamond Harbour] of the 10th November writes of the serious inconvenience caused to the litigating public of the subdivision of Diamond Harbour, especially of its southern area, by the recent order of the High Court relieving the senior Munsif at the station of the power to try cases up to Rs. 2,000 in value and leaving him jurisdiction only in cases up to Rs. 1,000 in value. There can be no justification for this change. Though there has been of late a change in the incumbency of the senior Munsif, the new officer, Babu Durgadas Chakravarty, is not in any way inferior to his predecessor, Sarat Babu.

DIAMOND HARBOUR
HITAISHI,
Nov. 10th, 1914.

"About a most serious inconvenience."

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

4. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th December draws the attention of the Chief Justice to the want of sitting accommodation for Indian witnesses in the High Court of Judicature in Calcutta, and hopes that necessary arrangements will be made to

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 14th, 1914.

remove the want.

5. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 14th December understands from the *Charu Mihir* that the Additional Sessions Judge of Mymensingh recently refused permission to a pleader to appear for an accused in a murder case who has thus been sentenced to death without being defended by a lawyer. Comment on this, says the paper, would be superfluous.

(d)—Education.

HABUL MATIN,
(daily Bengali Edition)
Dec. 10th, 1914.

6. The *Habul Matin* (daily Bengali edition [Calcutta] of the 10th December writes that the hopes raised by the appointment of Shams-ul-Ulama Abdul Hale Hakkain to be Head Maulvi of the Calcutta Madrassah have been disappointed. There is serious confusion now reigning in the school regarding the courses of study of the students and also in other respects. Will not Nawab Shams-ul-Huda kindly attend to this?

MOHAMMADI,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

7. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th December refers to Mr. Hornell's recent report on the causes of the decline in primary education in Bengal, and remarks that the conclusion to be drawn from Mr. Hornell's report is that the only solution of the problem is to make primary education free and compulsory. Unhappily, however, some so-called leading Moslems are opposed to that solution.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

8. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 11th December deplores the fact that there is not a single Musalman teacher in the Middle English school at Shariakandi (in Bogra), although 80 per cent. of its students are Musalmans. The Musalman members of the School Committee are all very poor and hence they have very little voice in the management of the institution, and though a Musalman under-teacher was appointed there some time ago, the Secretary has dispensed with his services without even consulting the Managing Committee. The paper asks the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, to interfere in the matter.

NAYAK,
Dec. 14th, 1914.

9. With reference to the establishment of denominational universities, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 14th December remarks:—

It is the godless education of Government universities which is objectionable and justifies the establishment of denominational universities. What is the good of establishing different universities for different sects if the education imparted therein be not sectarian?

It is not meant that Hindu students turn Muhammadans or Muhammadans turn Hindus after they come out of Government universities. But no one will deny that the godless education of Government universities stains the religious faith of men.

It is this religionless education which has in America and Europe dethroned Christ and enthroned in his place wealth and worldly power. Every one with a bit of foresight can foresee the result of such an education. Scientific improvements of the present day have turned the heads of men who think that Western education can achieve anything and everything. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Anglo-Indian papers and especially, the *Statesman* take exception to the establishment of sectarian universities, while thoughtless and religionless papers like the *Bengalee* clamour for a Hindu university for political reasons.

Arts, industries and wealth add to the beauty of man. But what can they do if man himself is mortal? For the perfection of human nature self-control is wanted, and to practise self-control certain physical exercises are

necessary which no university thinks it fit to teach. 'A Hindu university is necessary, inasmuch as the practice of religious observances should be taught there.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

10. With reference to the regulations framed by the Birbhum District Board, regarding the removal of silt from local tanks, the *Vartavaha* [Ranaghat] of the 5th December remarks:—

If those rules are followed everywhere, no one will have any difficulty in having his tank cleared. The owner should leave his tank in the hands of the District Board for the removal of silt. He is at liberty to fish when he likes without the permission of the District Board. But the Board will not allow any one to commit nuisance. The President of the local committee will warn the offender or, if he thinks fit, prosecute him.

11. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 9th December has the following in an article under the heading, "God's grace":—

The mere suggestion of a reduction of the municipal rates in Calcutta has evoked a strong protest from the *Statesman*, which considers it quite improper that at a time when in a part of Calcutta people are dying at the rate of 42·6 per thousand, the Corporation should propose to reduce the municipal taxation. It is, perhaps, only the present crisis, when everybody should be restrained in his language, that prevents our good "Friend of India" from pouring forth his vitriol of wrath upon the Commissioners who could think of making such a proposal. We have often told our contemporary and our rulers also that in the present condition of our country the only way of doing good to its people is by reducing their burden of taxation and cheapening their articles of food. It will not do to beautify their towns after the European model, for the horse thrives not on grooming but on good food. Our rulers want us to advance at a pace too rapid for a weak people like us to keep up. Our way of living is quite different from that of the people of the West, and Western methods of improvement can never suit us. The high rate of mortality in the northern part of Calcutta is due to the want of pure and wholesome food. See that the citizens get that before you think of making the city another Elysium. Our people are, of course, always prepared for death, and it is only by God's grace that their death-rate is not higher than 42·6 per thousand.

12. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 9th December understands that a certain *ghi*-dealer of Deoghur has taken about 200 maunds of lard to that place from Calcutta, evidently for the purpose of adulterating *ghi*. The paper asks the Government to enquire into the matter and punish the man severely.

13. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th December, referring to the project of opening a park at Basirhat to be called after Lord Carmichael in memory of his recent visit to that town, expresses regret that though this project involves the desecration of a number of Moslem tombs, the local authorities insist on obstinately carrying it through.

14. The *Hablul Matin* (daily Bengali edition) [Calcutta] of the 13th December refers to the project of opening a park at Basirhat to commemorate Lord Carmichael's late visit to that town. Unhappily, thanks to the obstinacy of a particular individual, the site selected for this park will desecrate a Moslem graveyard. Moslems will tolerate anything but an act of interference with their religion. The Hindu Deputy Magistrate is probably unaware of the depth of opposition that will be evoked. Let Mr. Dunlop inquire into the matter. There is a deep conspiracy going on. A proper inquiry will expose many mysteries.

VARTAVAHA,
Dec. 5th, 1914.

NAYAK,
Dec. 9th, 1914.

NAYAK,
Dec. 9th, 1914.

MOHAMMADI,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

HABUL MATIN,
(daily Bengali edition),
Dec. 13th, 1914.

NAYAK,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

15. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 11th December, learns that the Calcutta Improvement Trust is engaging counsel on exorbitant fees to defend cases on its behalf in the Trust Tribunal. It would have been advantageous to both parties if, instead of paying such large fees to counsel, the Trust could satisfy the plaintiff with this money.

DARSAN,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

16. The *Darsan* [Calcutta] of the 11th December suggests the propriety of postponing the activities of the Calcutta Improvement Trust for a time. The war has brought distress on the trading community, the landholders are in difficulties because the raiyats do not pay their rents because of the stoppage of the jute trade, and the middle-class householders suffer because of the prevailing high prices of the necessaries of life. Is this a time to add to the burden of these people by ousting them from their homes?

(f)—Questions affecting the Land.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Dec. 6th, 1914.

17. Babu Srimanta Chandra Hor, of Uthali, writes to the *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 6th December as follows:—

"The cost of settlement operations in Dacca." We fail to find any justification for assessing *barga-pattan* lands at Rs. 12-8 per acre, while *khas* lands, whether tilled or lying waste, have been assessed at 8 annas per acre. We think, therefore, that these assessments are based on the profits yielded by the lands and not on their areas. But is it possible that a plot of *barga-pattan* land, only half of whose outturn goes to the owner, yields the same amount of profit as a *khas* land, the whole of whose produce is enjoyed by the owner? It is generally small owners and persons who cannot manage to cultivate their own land, who have their lands cultivated by the *barga-pattan* system. Such persons can make very little nett profit from their lands after paying all the necessary expenses, and a failure of crops puts them to severe loss. Therefore, the cost of settlement operations to be assessed on such lands should be based on the profits likely to be raised from them when there is a proper harvest. It generally happens that *barga* lands yield much less profits than *khas* lands, for peasants who cultivate the former often have *khas* lands of their own, and they naturally take more care of the latter, the whole of whose outturn will be enjoyed by them, than of the former, only half of whose produce will fall to their share. It is thus quite unfair to assess *khas* lands at 8 annas per acre and *barga* lands at Rs. 12-8 per acre. It would be better to assess the cost of settlement operations according to the annual rent of a land or according to its area. At present the man who has, say, four acres of *khas* land will have to pay only Rs. 2, while one who has the same area of land but is too poor to cultivate it himself and so gets it tilled under the *barga-pattan* system will have to pay Rs. 50. Is this not quite unfair? We hope that the Government will reconsider the matter.

(g)—Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

18. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th December writes that third class passengers are not allowed to remain in the waiting-hall at the Howrah station at night. It often happens that a large number of passengers fail to catch the last passenger train and have to wait for the next morning's train. It means a great inconvenience for them if they are turned out of the waiting-hall at night. It is said that the frequency of thefts of passengers' belongings at night has compelled the authorities of the East Indian Railway to take this measure. But, asks the paper, are railway passengers to be put to inconvenience because the police are not competent enough to guard their property?

(h)—General.

19. With reference to the revival of *swadeshi* arts and industries, the *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 28th November remarks:—

Indian trade and the Government.

KHULNAVASI,
Nov. 28th, 1914.

In pursuance of the principle of free-trade the Government allowed foreign nations like Germans and Austrians to hamper Indian trade. Had it taken up the cause of *swadeshi* at the time of the *swadeshi* agitation, it could have averted the calamity which, on account of the war, has befallen the Indian trade. Had India been able to supply her own paper-market, the price of paper could not have risen so high as at present. In short the war could not have affected Indian trade had the Government stood by *swadeshi* and subsidised Indian arts and industries. There is no good, however, in crying over spilt milk. Henceforth the Government should try its best to keep up Indian arts and industries, thereby saving its subjects from poverty and ruin. All the people of the country cannot live by cultivation alone. The present war has proved the loyalty of the Indians beyond all doubt, and it is the duty of the Government to be up and doing in supporting the arts and industries of such loyal subjects. It should look to the production of salt in this country and encourage the sugar-manufacture by abolishing the excise tax on date and palm trees. It can relieve the misery of the Indians only by encouraging, by pecuniary help, merchants and wealthy people to establish paper-mills, cloth-mills and other factories all over India.

20. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 6th December is glad to hear that the Madras Government has taken into its own hands the management of the pencil factory in Madras, as it was wound up for want of capital, and asks the Bengal Government to reopen those *swadeshi* factories which are now shut up for want of funds.

JAGARAN,
Dec. 6th, 1914.

21. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 14th December is sorry to find that in the Samples Exhibition held by the Government in Calcutta, the quantity of *swadeshi* articles scarcely fills a single room. And this after ten years of labour and self-sacrifice and suffering of harassment. The cause of this is nothing but free trade, which, though very useful for England, is not at all suited to a country like India where there is an abundant supply of raw materials. In fact, free trade is quite harmful to India's interests. We remember how Lord Curzon's attempt to protect the Indian sugar industry met with a vehement opposition even from Bengalis imbued with the ideas of Western political economy. And now that foreign sugar cannot be imported into India our Government is trying to revive that almost dead industry. Sir George Campbell incurred the displeasure of the then Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, by proposing to stop the export of rice from this country for a time; but now that the price of wheat has gone up very high we hear that the Government is thinking of suspending its export for a time. So then, concludes the paper, the Government now admits the necessity of "protection" in this country; and the sooner free trade is abolished the better for our industries.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 14th, 1914.

22. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th December says that the help which the Government in England has given to the dye-producing industry and to traders in general cannot but be highly praised.

The end of the free trade policy.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

One thing is now clear, namely, that the Liberal Government also has discarded free trade policy regarding which the two political parties in England have been at issue so long. This revolution in ideas has been brought about by the war. The war has shown that without protection trade cannot flourish in a country. We hope that the Government of India will also follow suit and give up the suicidal policy of free trade. This will help the growth of new industries in the country. It lies in the power of Government to give the necessary help.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Dec. 12th, 1914.

23. The *Calcutta Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 12th December, in the

The protectionist policy of Government. course of an article entitled, as noted in the margin, says that if a protectionist policy is adopted by Government it would in every way be advantageous to India; because there is no country in the world which produces such a large quantity of raw materials. By giving sufficient aid, Government may cause many industries to be started. For instance, if Government adopts the guarantee system as followed in Germany, it will at once give an impetus to the iron industry. Without the adoption of this system the iron industry will not flourish in this country, because Government does not buy finished products of iron manufactured in this country.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that Government have decided to help the local industries now.

We would suggest that Government should impose taxes on exports after the war is over.

It would be a great thing if Government adopts Mr. Chamberlain's proposal of having free trade within the Empire only, because in that case India will not have to compete with the cheap manufactures of Germany and Austria.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 13th, 1914.

24. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th December says:—

A European and a Bengali trader—Differentiation of treatment. Government has got a very strict eye on those trading with hostile countries, and rightly so. But in this respect there should be equality of treatment as between European and Indian traders. Last Sunday two firms, one belonging to a Bengali and the other to a European foreigner, were searched on suspicion of trading with hostile countries. The name of the poor Bengali trader has appeared in all the papers but that of the European has been kept secret. What is the reason of this differentiation? It may be that the European trader is an influential man in the local European community. But should such a consideration induce Government officials to mete out different treatment according to the position which one occupies?

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

25. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 11th December is

The report of the Prices Enquiry Committee. disappointed to find that the report of the Prices Enquiry Committee does not give one any idea of the causes of the present high prices and that it is only full of unimportant matter. Does Mr. Datta think, writes the paper, that his duty has been done simply by inditing a voluminous report? Or is he ignorant of the causes of high prices which are well known to the man in the street? Are the Government quite satisfied with Mr. Datta's report?

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

26. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 11th December has of late

The Sub-Registrar of Shariakandi. received several complaints against the conduct of the Sub-Registrar of Shariakandi (in Bogra), and takes strong exception to his compelling *parda-nashin* ladies to come into his office room to have their ages ascertained by his clerks.

MEDINI BANDHAY,
Dec. 7th, 1914.

27. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapur] of the 7th December is very glad

The Governor's generosity displayed during His Excellency's Midnapur visit. to note the pecuniary help promised by the Governor for providing a suitable compound for the charitable dispensary in Midnapur and for the improvement of the local college by the erection of a suitable building for it.

CHARU MIHIR,
Dec. 8th, 1914.

28. In connection with the proposed partition of the district of Mymen-

Territorial changes consequent on the partition of Mymensingh. singh, the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 8th December publishes a letter protesting against the proposal to transfer the thana of Khaliajuri, now in the Netrakona subdivision, to the new subdivision of Bhairab to be created under the projected district of Kisorganj. It is pointed out that Khaliajuri is much closer to Netrakona, Kisorganj, or Mymensingh town, than to Bhairab. It is some 30 miles from Kisorganj or Netrakona, 50 miles from Mymensingh and 70 miles from Bhairab. It will, therefore, be best to leave it in the Netrakona subdivision as now. If that is not possible let it be attached to the Sadar subdivision of the proposed district of Kisorganj. Even

if that is not practicable, let the headquarters of the new Bhairab subdivision be fixed elsewhere than at Bhairab, say in a more central situation like Itna.

29. The *Medinipur Hitaishi* [Midnapur] of the 30th November

MEDINIPUR HITASHI
Nov. 30th, 1914.

Suppression of rumours.

suggests that the proposal made at a recent meeting at Lahore for the publication of cheap vernacular pamphlets explaining the cause and the course of the war should be adopted in the rest of India also. If the local officials encourage such efforts, many authors would gladly volunteer their services in this connection and that would be the best way of suppressing the strange rumours which find credence among the illiterate sections of the population.

30. In its leading article under the heading noted in the margin, the

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 9th, 1914.

Who spread the rumours?

Dainik Chandrika [Calcutta] of the 9th December strongly protests against any insinuation about its loyalty to the Government. It has come to know that a person, who had once been an extremist, is now trying to curry favour with the Government by protestations of his loyalty. He is also vilifying the *Dainik Chandrika*.

In the opinion of the paper, the following classes of persons spread rumours in the country :—

- (1) *The German party, which owes its existence to the long continuance of German trade in this country.*—Several educated and uneducated Indians belonging to various castes and creeds are secretly connected with this party.

The only way to stop the rumours which these people spread is to contradict them in public and publish real facts. The publication of Mr. H. Martin's letter and the letter of the Amir of Kabul has, to a great extent, silenced rumours about Italy and Afghanistan, respectively.

- (2) *The party consisting mainly of educated Indians of all classes and castes.*—They pose themselves as omniscient and care not what other people say. They open their hearts to persons of their liking and spread their views through the agencies of Barrister's clerks, school masters, newspaper writers, *swadeshi* preachers, Government officers of lower ranks and the like. These carry the poison from one place to another and are even known to circulate small handbills in secret.

- (3) *The offices of certain newspapers also manufacture rumours.*—From one such office a rumour was spread that German is a corrupted form of Sanskrit *Sarman*, that the Germans speak in Sanskrit, and that though Christians in name, they are to all intents and purposes Hindus. A few simple-minded Brahmin Pandits were misguided by this rumour, but they came round afterwards.

As regards remedies for the rumours the paper says that they will not be wholly stopped until the English return victorious. It, however, suggests the following three ways to stifle these rumours :—

- (1) Government should publish war news in all the provincial languages and make it compulsory for all newspapers also to publish it. This official news should be circulated broadcast in every town and village. This should not be done through the agency of a subsidised newspaper, for the masses will have confidence only in what they believe to be the words of the Government direct.
- (2) News of German atrocities in Belgium and other countries should be fully translated and circulated all over India. No rumours in favour of Germany will spread if the people only know the real character of the Germans.
- (3) Measures should be taken to gag those papers which cleverly avoid the law and proclaim Germany's victory. They hunt up the English papers and wherever they find anything in praise of the Germans, they translate and publish it. This is wickedness pure and simple. This must be stopped.

People in this country look upon newspaper writings as gospel truth. They think that English-knowing people are omniscient, and that they are not likely to speak untruths. But if they have opportunity to hear the direct views of Government they will, to a great extent, be disillusioned.

Every newspaper should be compelled to publish translations of Government *communiqués* and the messages of the Secretary of State to the Viceroy about the war. It will be better if the Government can supply these translations. It is also necessary to publish translations of the speeches of the Viceroy and of the provincial Governors. These speeches are not certainly meant only for English-knowing persons. The masses should know them. Government should know that English-educated people in this country have no great sympathy for the masses. It is, therefore, the duty of the Government to supply suitable news to them. Government has a staff of highly-paid translators. They can translate all Government *communiqués* and supply the translations to the newspapers.

Of course Government will do whatever it thinks best. But if it thinks that something should be done on the lines suggested above, then the sooner it is done the better. Delay will frustrate the object.

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,
Dec. 9th, 1914.

31. With reference to the publication of the *Weekly War News* (*Saptahic Juddha Barta*) by the Government, the *Tripura Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 9th December, remarks:—

Rumours about the war and the duty of the Government. It is the illiterate mass who invent and spread rumours, unacquainted as they are with the real state of things. The measure that the Government has adopted to suppress these rumours will, no doubt, produce good results.

Now that the *Weekly War News* is published by the Government and circulated free of cost, the public will have an opportunity to know what is really taking place in the field of battle. But the size of the *Weekly War News* should be a little larger, and it should contain opinions of experts as to the probable duration of the war. Elaborate descriptions of the heroism displayed by the Allies should have a place in the paper. The Government should also make arrangements for its wide circulation.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 14th, 1914.

32. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 14th December writes:—

The war news.

It is not proper that all the facts connected with the war should be published, and so both in

England and in India the news published have to pass through the hands of Censors. Now and then, however, rather awkward news happens to come out somehow. In this province the Government is issuing a weekly paper containing only the news of the war. It is not a bad idea, though the language of the paper inclines one to think that, like Nestle's Milk, it is "untouched by hand." Anyway, we must admire the intelligence of the new Press Censor in issuing this paper instead of reviving the defunct *Sulabh Samachar*.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

33. The *Calcutta Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 11th December suggests

Government should distribute Hindi booklets containing war news.

that the Government of Bengal should distribute booklets in Hindi containing war news and mentioning the causes which have led to the war in

the same way as Bengali booklets dealing with those topics are being distributed at present by Government.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 13th, 1914.

34. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 13th December has the following:—

War news for school boys.

The Deputy Commissioner of Lyalpore in the Punjab has made arrangements to have the war news printed and sent to head masters of schools twice a week to be read and explained to school-boys and zemindars. In these Government circulars technical terms of war should be avoided as far as possible so as to make them popularly intelligible. The contents of these circulars will be the true war news approved by the authorities. The Government of Bengal should follow such an example in Calcutta.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

35. The heroism of the Indian soldiers in the war which has evoked the admiration even of the Germans and the winning of the Victoria Cross by three of them incline the

"Indians in the war."

Dainik Basumati [Calcutta] of the 11th December to observe as follows:—

It has now been abundantly proved that the Indian sepoy is in no way inferior to any European soldier. It is time, therefore, that the commissioned ranks in the army were thrown open to them. In the British army 5 per cent. of the non-commissioned officers are being promoted to the commissioned ranks, and we ask our liberal-minded Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief to have a similar privilege granted to the Indian non-commissioned officers of the Indian army. The niggardliness which our rulers now show in granting the martial talents of the people of this country facilities for full development is doing infinite harm not only to the people but to their British rulers as well. This is a political mistake and if it is rectified the strength of the Empire will be increased by a hundredfold. The Musalman sovereigns of India used to admit Hindus freely into all the ranks of their army, and history shows what strong pillars these Hindu soldiers used to be to the Musalman Throne. In modern times the Czar of Russia has appointed natives of Central Asia to the higher ranks of the Russian army. It would, therefore, be a great pity if our Government were still to listen to the evil counsel of narrow-minded and selfish men and shut the Indian sepoy out of the commissioned ranks of the army. The time has come for the fulfilment of the pledge repeatedly given to the people of India that they will be admitted into all the higher grades of the Government service; and the carrying out of this promise will bind the entire population of this country to the British Raj by an indissoluble tie. The present war will come to an end some day; Germany's pride is sure to be humbled sooner or later, but warfare will never be a thing of the past. Our rulers should, therefore, strengthen the Empire of India by employing the martial talents of Indians for their country's defence.

36. The *Hablul Matin* (daily Bengali edition) [Calcutta] of the 11th December draws the attention of the Governor of Bengal to the conduct of the missionaries, who hurt the religious feelings of the Muhammadans

Attacks of the missionaries.

by attacking their religion in public speeches, and asks the Governor to have the grievance removed.

37. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th December is concerned to learn that the tea planters of Assam are trying to recruit coolies in Madras with the help of the Madras Government, and asks them not to be led

"Tea planters and the Madras Government."

away by the selfishly meek prayers of the planters. It is a well-known fact that the scanty living which coolies can get in tea-gardens is very hard-earned. The planters will no doubt do their best to secure their object, but the paper hopes that the Government of Madras will not forget that they owe a duty to the labouring classes whose welfare they ought to guard.

38. The *Calcutta Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 13th December says:—

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab's speech.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab remarked in one of his speeches that the Government is doing what lies in its power to maintain peace in the province, but the Punjabis returning from foreign countries are sowing seeds of discontent, and bombs are being imported from Bengal. We do not understand what proofs His Honour has got, on the strength of which he has given utterance to this opinion. We join with the *Statesman* in saying that it is not discreet to entertain such apprehensions at a moment when a wave of loyalty is passing over the country.

39. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th December in referring to the speech delivered by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at Sialkot regarding the growth of discontent in that province

Ibid.

remarks that there is no reason for disbelieving His Honour's statement. He would never have given expression to such views at this moment without a solid substratum of fact to base his statement upon. There are some people who are desirous of casting a blot upon that loyalty which is being voiced forth from every nook and corner of the land. We assure His Honour that the whole country will be with him in the task of uprooting sedition. The

HABLUL MATIN.
(daily Bengali edition),
Dec. 11th, 1914.

HITAVADI.
Dec. 11th, 1914.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Dec. 13th, 1914.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 13th, 1914.

bomb from Bengal and the revolver from America will not be able to turn India from its path of duty.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 12th, 1914.

40. Referring to the release of the Sikhs arrested in connection with the Budge Budge riot, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 12th December writes that all India will cordially rejoice at this fresh exhibition of magnanimity on the part of Lord Hardinge. By his repeated acts of mercy His Excellency has won the gratitude of the public who eagerly await the publication of the Report.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 19th, 1914.

41. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 12th December refers to a petition for compensation submitted to the District Magistrate of Alipur by one Hem Chandra Ghosh, a shop-keeper, for losses sustained during the late Budge Budge riot. It is to be hoped that Mr. Donald will make inquiries, and if the petitioner's statement is true that he left his shop unguarded at the behest of a policeman and found his goods subsequently stolen, then he can legitimately claim some compensation.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

42. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 11th December heartily thanks His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for his order regarding (1) the salaries of Indian soldiers who may be taken prisoners or killed during the war, and (2) the allowances to be paid to the families of such soldiers.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 12th, 1914.

43. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th December refers to the recent proposal of the Government of the Punjab to set aside certain areas of land irrigated by the Lower Bari Doul Canal for retired soldiers and remarks:—

It is not for nothing that Indians are so loyally attached to the British Government. It is not for nothing that they are willing to risk their lives for that Government. Men who can blame such a kind and just Government, sacrifice both their temporal and spiritual future.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR
Dec. 13th, 1914.

44. The *Calcutta Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 13th December is extremely grateful to the Punjab Government for the grant of land to the families of those Indian soldiers who are laying down their lives in France and other countries.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

45. Referring to the statement that a High Court is about to be created at Lahore, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th December writes that the Punjab is at last doomed. Litigation is already ruining the people and will receive a fresh impetus with the opening of the new court. Is it well to cause loss to the whole population for the convenience of a handful of men? Justice is sure to be had if there are a number of good English Judges, no matter whether there is a High Court or a Chief Court.

NAYAK,
Dec. 14th, 1914.

46. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 14th December has the following:—
It has been proposed that the Punjab Chief Court will be turned into a High Court. We do not know whether the Punjabis are delighted with it. But the *Tribune* of Lahore exults over it. Formerly the Viceroy and the members of his Executive Council had no power of creating High Courts, which had to be created by Parliamentary statutes. But now the Viceroy has been empowered to create High Courts. We see no difference between a High Court and a Chief Court, and we think there is nothing to exult over. The Congress tried for twenty years to have this name changed. But change of names does not change the essence of things. A provincial Executive Council will fully satisfy our contemporary, but the Congress will still clamour for ever.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 14th, 1914.

47. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 14th December thanks the Commissioner of Delhi for the steps he has taken for regulating the price of wheat which had been raised enormously in that city, and says that his noble example should be followed in every city and town where mean-minded tradesmen have pushed up the price of the article.

48. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th December learns that the Government of India intended to issue one rupee currency notes, but had to abandon their intention owing to the alarm of the Marwaris, which was manifested by their clamour for sovereigns. The paper, however, assures the Government that whatever the small community of Marwaris might do the Indian public, as a body, entertain no feeling of alarm and they would have no objection to the introduction of these small notes. The Government have come to know the Indians in their true character during this war, and it is therefore inexplicable why they hesitated to issue the one rupee notes.

One rupee currency notes.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 15th, 1914.

III.—LEGISLATION.

49. With reference to the new Ordinance passed by the Government forbidding concealment of articles of trade by traders for the purpose of making more profit in future, the *Viswavarta* [Dacca] of the 4th December, remarks: Enforcing a law of this nature is a wise act on the part of the Government and is what the present situation demands.

The new Ordinance.

VISWAVARTA,
Dec. 4th, 1914.

50. While supporting Ordinance IX of 1914 the *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 6th December, suggests that its execution should be placed in the hands of respectable private gentlemen so as to save tradesmen from unnecessary harassment.

Ordinance IX of 1914.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Dec. 6th, 1914.

51. With reference to the Ordinance passed by the Government, the *Tripura Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 9th December remarks:—

"No trader shall conceal articles of trade."

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,
Dec. 9th, 1914.

The order of the Government is rigorous no doubt, and to soften its rigour it is desirable that the enforcement of the order instead of being left in the hands of the police should be entrusted to the respectable men of the locality.

52. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th December says:—We support the provisions which Government has made in the latest Ordinance for searching godowns when it is suspected that the traders are deliberately withholding certain articles from the market and thus artificially raising prices. But at the same time we are afraid that the officers appointed for this purpose will abuse the powers conferred on them, which will militate against individual freedom of action. Another regrettable feature of the Ordinance is that the High Courts in India have not been given the privilege to form courts of appeals to hear cases arising from the working of the Ordinance. The term of imprisonment which has been fixed seems also to be inordinately long.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 10th, 1914.

53. With reference to the new law passed by the Government to prevent a rise in prices of food and other articles the *Srirampore* [Serampur] of the 10th December remarks:—

The new law.

SRIRAMPORE,
Dec. 10th, 1914.

Rise of prices of articles in the market is not solely due to want of supply. The shop-keepers also raise the prices by keeping back articles. The Government, therefore, by enforcing the new law, will succeed in removing the want of the miserable raiyats, affected as they are by the war.

54. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 8th December strongly deprecates the proposed legislation for the transfer of occupancy rights. It will seriously injure the poorer raiyats and benefit only the well-to-do raiyats who will, by trickery, ruin their poorer brethren by securing a mortgage over their holdings. Moreover, the conferment of this new right on the raiyats will be an interference with the rights of the zemindar guaranteed to him by the Permanent Settlement. If this new law is passed, the properties of all zemindars, talukdars, etc., will suffer a considerable depreciation. If occupancy raiyats are to get this new right, *korfa* rights also should be made transferable, otherwise great oppression will result.

The proposed legislation regarding occupancy rights.

CHARU MIHIR,
Dec. 8th, 1914.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

55. Regarding the question of legislation for regulating the management of religious trusts, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th December would prefer Government to assume direct control of these properties, instead of leaving Babus, devoid of all religious spirit, to manage them. The Babus will frustrate the purposes of the Trusts if they are allowed a free hand. But, of course, pending the publication of the details of the new legislation, no definite criticism is possible.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

56. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th December cordially supports the legislation proposed by a non-official member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces compelling *sanyasis*, when they want to take a minor into their fold as a disciple, to appear before a magistrate and show that the guardian of the novice consents to the boy being taken in. Such legislation is wanted for the whole of India, but, of course, care should be taken to see that the *sanyasis* are not subjected to any undue trouble or oppression in this connection.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

RAN PUR DARPAN,
Dec. 7th, 1914.

57. The *Rangpur Darpan* [Rangpur] of the 7th December has the following:—

A fearful story.

Our Chittagong contemporary, the *Jyoti*, says that the people of Burma are not engaging labourers for reaping the paddy crops as they find no buyers thereof. In the absence of buyers they are unable to pay coolie-hire. The result is that the coolies of this country are returning from Burma. Absence of buyers is due to the refusal of Marwari and Setti bankers to advance money to the merchants. Consequently the merchants are sitting idle. As the outlook of crops is not promising a terrible famine threatens India. As there is no buyer of jute here, so in Burma paddy crops are without buyers. We pray the authorities to save the paddy crops in Burma by making proper arrangements.

CHABBI,
VIRTAVANA,
Dec. 8th, 1914.

58. The *Chabbi Pargana Vartavaha* [Bhowanipur] of the 8th December publishes an appeal signed by three gentlemen for funds in aid of the cultivators in Eastern Bengal suffering distress because of the cessation of the jute trade. The money will be distributed by a society named "Eastern Bengal Relief Association" established at Sribari, Western Manikganj. Cases are personally known to the writers of three families near Sribari, Western Manikganj, who could obtain only a single meal in the course of three days successively.

NIHAR,
Dec. 8th, 1914.

59. With reference to the pitiable condition of the inhabitants of Contai, the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 8th December remarks:—

The pitiable condition of the people and the duty of the Government.

After the late flood the people of the locality were living from hand to mouth by cultivating lands in the Sundarbans. But this year the crops are destroyed on account of drought and the people are on a wide sea. To add to their misery the jute market has fallen. The Governor during his Contai visit has witnessed the miserable condition of the people. Mr. Lyon is also aware of it as he visited the flood-affected areas after the flood. The Secretary of the Bengal Revenue Department will presently visit Contai. The paper hopes that the Government will earn the gratitude of the raiyats by relieving their misery.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 12th, 1914.

60. The war in Europe, writes the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 12th December, has brought indescribable misery upon Bengal. Trade is almost at a standstill, large numbers of men who used to work in German and Austrian mercantile firms have been thrown out of employment, persons trading in foreign goods have run short of their stocks, and high prices rule everywhere in the province. The failure of the jute trade and damage done to this season's paddy crop by drought have come upon the cultivating classes as a dire calamity. The dark shadow of famine is already upon the province.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS:

61. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 7th December, in the course of an article entitled as noted in the margin, says that it is grateful to the

War of ten armies.

British Government that it did not in any way violate the integrity of Persian territory while conducting troops in the vicinity of Basra and Fow. The troops were carried through that part of the frontier which has been recognised as being under Turkey.

It also adds that Persia should see that the country is clear of foreign troops, but she should not rest there and let the opportunity for making good her losses escape. She should strengthen her position on the frontiers as well so as to fully safeguard her interests.

62. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 8th December, referring to the course of the war, writes that people expected that the Allies would be able by this time to crush

The war.

Germany and Austria. This impatience is only due to a natural longing to see unrighteousness atoned for and the cause of liberty and justice vindicated as early as possible. It implies in effect an amount of good wishes for English success which should make England proud. England has won the respect of the whole world by seeking to uphold the cause of righteousness in this war and people wish her to be victorious. But they wish for an easy end to the struggle because of the enormous loss of life it is entailing.

63. A perusal of the books named "Germany and England" and "Germany and the Next War" leaves the *Nayak*

Who is responsible for the war.

[Calcutta] of the 10th December in no doubt as to Germany being solely responsible for bringing about this war. The reason why England has been drawn into the conflict has been clearly explained in the recent despatch on the war from the Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy. Germany's boast of being a civilised country has been proved to be absolutely vain, and her so-called erudition and study of our Vedanta philosophy has improved her old savage nature not even a bit.

64. There has of late, writes the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 12th December, been a paucity of news from the front, and from what little one hears, one is inclined to

The war.

think that both the contending sides are now taking a rest or that there has been a stalemate at the western seat of the war. In the east, Russia's rumoured victory over Germany has proved to be groundless. If the telegrams about the war be true, Russia's troops have penetrated into East Prussia and Austria. But while Russia has not advanced very far into the interior of Prussia, Germany has penetrated far into Poland. We do not think that Russia does not want to drive German troops away from her (Russia's) territories just now, though it is clear from the retreat of Russian troops from Kalisz that there has been a stalemate in the east also. The longer the war lasts the worse it will be for Germany; for Germany cannot bring troops from outside as the Allies can. Portugal has already promised to help England, and Greece is showing signs of attacking Turkey.

65. The *Calcutta Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 9th December, in the course of an article under the heading noted in the margin, says that Indians are greatly indebted

Our loyalty.

to the British, who have established peace and order in the country. The time has now come for making some recompense for the great services rendered by the British to this country.

Our warriors have gone to the front to lay down their lives for the Empire, our rich men have contributed largely to the various funds; but what have we middle men done so far? In our opinion two courses are open to us: firstly, to circulate true reports concerning the war, and secondly, to contradict any false rumours which may be cropping up. We ought to look upon the enemies of Government as our enemies also. To praise the enemy is to cast a reflection on Government. In France and England persons accused of doing so are heavily punished, because such persons are nothing but seditionists. If we

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE *HABLUL MATIN*.
Dec. 7th, 1914.

CHARU MIHIR,
Dec. 8th, 1914.

NAYAK,
Dec. 10th, 1914.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 12th, 1914.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Dec. 9th, 1914.

look a little closely we shall find sedition lurking behind the various rumours afloat in our hamlets and villages at the present moment. To embarrass Government at this moment by spreading sedition is nothing short of sin.

We have already supported the proposal for the translation of the war news in the vernacular to put a stop to these rumours. We suggest that Government ought to make arrangements for the publication of these reports in the newspapers also. It is necessary to publish translations of the Secretary of State's communications to the Viceroy concerning the war. As the educated public is indifferent in the matter of interpreting and circulating true reports, this task will have to be undertaken by Government itself. Such idle rumours would not have taken root in the public mind and created alarm if we had been firm in our loyalty. If our editors had not shown such a proneness towards selecting news favourable to the enemy, Government would not have to face these difficulties to-day. This gives rise to dissatisfaction in the country.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

66. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th December writes:—

Reasons for India's loyalty.

The recent outburst of loyalty in India has evoked the hearty admiration of Lord Crewe, who has described it as something for Great Britain to be proud of. His Lordship is of opinion that it is the good government of the country by Civilians which has made the people so devoted to British rule. The *India*, however, takes a different view of the matter and says that the secret of this loyalty does not lie in the good government of India by Civilians but in the fact that the people of this country can now break through the Civilian wall and approach the British Throne, the British Parliament and the British public with their grievances. Another English paper, the *Daily Chronicle*, says that the people in every part of the British Dominions are quite satisfied with the amount of liberty they enjoy under British rule and that they do not generally expect anything more. As Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu writes in the *Daily News* of London, the people of this country do not cherish for the English the feeling of hatred and animosity which a conquered people naturally have for their conquerors, because the English did not take India by conquering her people. We do not think that Lord Crewe's idea about the reason of India's loyalty is quite correct. Her loyalty is not the result of the excellence of the administration of the country by Civilians, but is due to the good name of the English nation and the knowledge of the degree of liberty that the subjects of the English Crown enjoy. Besides, the people of this country hope to break through the machinations of the Civilian community and get the rights which have been promised to them. Then, again, there is at present not the shadow of a chance of the sovereignty of India passing into the hands of Indians if the English lose it. In these circumstances, it is best for the people of this country to stand by the English. And, indeed, why should Indians wish to submit to the subjugation of a race they know nothing about, in preference to the rule of the English with whom they have been in contact for the last two hundred years and whose manners, habits and character are all known to them?

So long as Indians submitted to Civilian despotism in silence, so long as they did not clamour for the fulfilment of the promises made to them by the English, so long was there no sign of discontent in the country. But education has now opened their eyes to the fact that their country is not governed in the same way as the other parts of the British Empire. They agitate for colonial self-government because they know that under the promises made to them by the English they are entitled to wider rights. And it is for this reason that they have incurred the displeasure of the Civilian community, and that a large number of despotic Englishmen brand them as disloyal. But disloyal they can never be, for loyalty to the sovereign is enjoined by their religion. The Indians know that the English are a highly-civilised and liberal-minded race and that they (the Indians) will gradually obtain the rights which, either for the English nation's want of trust in them or for the machinations of despotic Civilians, they do not enjoy now. The British Raj has also promised to grant them those rights. The people of India, therefore, do not at all wish for British rule to be replaced by German rule.

In spite of the opinions of the late Lord Salisbury and newspapers like

the *Times*, the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* to the contrary, Bhupendra Babu is quite right in saying that India has not been conquered by the sword and we should think that the entire British public is also of the same opinion. The trial of Warren Hastings, the abolition of the slave trade, and the philanthropic acts of some missionaries in the early days of British rule have won for the English nation the love and respect of the people of India. Even now many illiterate men in our country think that the oppression and injustice committed upon them are not redressed because the King-Emperor and his ministers never come to know of them. The loyalty of the people of India to their sovereign was amply shown during His Majesty's visit to this country.

It cannot be said that Indians do not wish to part with English rule simply because of the good government of the country by Civilians. They wish for the continuance of British rule because they are grateful to it for the benefits it has conferred upon them, and because they hope gradually to get wider rights and privileges under that rule. They are not very enamoured of Civilian rule but are quite fascinated by the noble-mindedness of the English people and the excellence of the system of government in vogue in the British colonies. They hope to obtain a similar form of government some day and their only regret is that their Civilian rulers do not generally possess the liberal ideas which characterise the English nation. Lord Crewe may say that colonial self-government can never be established in India, or Lord Curzon may explain away Empress Victoria's gracious Proclamation, but their opinions are never accepted by Indians as the opinions of the British nation. Indians may now and then take exception to the act of a Viceroy or a Secretary of State for India, but their faith in British rule is never shaken by such a thing; for they know that Viceroys and Secretaries of State are not appointed for ever. The present war, however, threatens the permanency of British rule, and that is why Indians have stood up in defence of that rule.

The Civilian, be he a Magistrate or a Lieutenant-Governor, earns the good or bad will of the people according as he is a good or bad ruler. If he maintains the glorious traditions of British rule he wins the love of the people, and if he acts otherwise he becomes unpopular. Though Indians are not very satisfied with their Civilian rulers they are staunchly devoted to the British nation. The opinions recently expressed in England as to the present outburst of loyalty in India, necessitating a reform in her system of administration, have caused great satisfaction to the people of this country. For they now think that the British public have at last been able to realise the real state of affairs here, which may now be expected to improve before long. We doubt whether the expression of loyalty would have taken place at all if the British Raj had told us that we were to remain as we are for all time. Fear may evoke an expression of loyalty but that loyalty can never be sincere.

67. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th December writes:—

"False rumours."

There was an old saying among us to the effect that every rumour that circulated had some basis of fact for it. But the rumours which are now cropping up hourly about this war show how utterly mistaken this old theory is. Every morning one or two strange reports in this connection reach your ears and, sad to say, these rumours circulate even amongst educated people. The firm idea of the general public is that all the real news about the war is being strictly concealed from the people of this country. Hence they manufacture news of their own with the help of their fancy and these with accretions of subsequent exaggeration circulate all over the country. Occasionally some report from the German side are published in the English papers and they are taken up by the people as true and spread with additional embellishments. All this trouble arises because they forget that German reports are utterly unworthy of credence. We believe that English newspapers should not be permitted to publish any reports emanating from German sources, even though meant only to be contradicted or to provoke mirth.

68. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 9th December discussing the military situation writes that many people hoped that by this time Russia would occupy at least Buda Pesth, if not Vienna, and would be on the way to Berlin. That

"Russia."

MOHAMMADI,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 9th, 1914.

nope, however, has been disappointed and the result is that the pressure of the German forces on the Western theatre of war has not yet been relieved. Russia has twice made attempts to force an entry into Prussia and twice failed. The fight in Poland too has not resulted in any defeat for the German and Austrian troops who are here operating in territory with which they are not familiar. Recently a report was received that a large contingent of German troops had been placed in such a situation that they were about to be surrounded and captured by the Russians. But that contingency never came to pass. But Russia has not yet given up all hopes of success here and is now taking fresh steps to bring the German army in Poland into trouble.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

69. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th December writes:—

"War notes."

There was nothing worth reporting at the front during last week. The rumour about a severe German defeat by Russia turns out to be unfounded, for German troops have succeeded in breaking through the Russian line. But the Germans have not been able to do much at the western seat of the war. Russia has made some advance in Galicia, but has not yet been able to take Cracow. Austria's occupation of Belgrade shows that Serbia is going to meet with the same fate as Belgium. Serbia can never expect to regain her old condition unless Germany is defeated. Austria's object has been fulfilled at last, but goodness alone knows when the fire she has lighted will be put out.

MOHAMMADI,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

70. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th December, in discussing the attitude of Italy, regarding the war, writes:—

"Italy's attitude."

Some time ago we read that Italy felt great sympathy with the sufferings of Belgium. For ourselves, however, we could never believe that, merely for the sake of justice, Italy would join our side. Italy, the Power which assumed the guise of a demoness in order to rob Tripoli of her freedom, the stories of whose brutal and inhuman oppression put even beasts to shame, will not certainly take note of any treaty-obligation; she will mind only her interests. Her present attitude of apparent indecision has given her an importance which she never before enjoyed. Of course she covets Trieste, and if she sides with Germany, her commerce will be seriously injured by the allied fleet. These are considerations which should induce her to go against Germany. But on the other hand, Austria may consent to part with Trieste voluntarily to avert a defeat which will mean her utter ruin; and moreover, there is no telling what inducements Germany may not be holding out to her, going the length of making important concessions if only to spite England, whom she hates most of all her enemies.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 12th, 1914.

71. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 12th December writes:—

"What does Italy mean to do?"

The summoning to Rome of the Italian Ambassadors in London, Paris and Petrograd have given rise to all sorts of rumours about Italy's intentions. There may not be anything extraordinary in the summoning of these Ambassadors, but people wonder why, of all the Ambassadors, only these three have been called to Rome. The explanation which the Italian Consul at Bombay has given of the circumstance and the remarks made by Signor Salandra in the Italian Parliament have failed to satisfy the public as to Italy's neutrality. Indeed, Italy's attitude is rather suspicious and she is helping Germany and Austria indirectly by allowing the imports of those countries to pass through Genoa. Both the contending sides in the war are courting the friendship and help of Italy and she now occupies the unique position of the arbiter of Europe's destiny. There is, of course, no reason for supposing that by joining Germany, Italy will be able to turn the scale in her (Germany's) favour, though it goes without saying that Italy's help will be very useful to Germany and prolong the period of the war. On the other hand if Italy takes the Allies' side Germany will be crushed within a very short time. The whole world is, therefore, anxious to see what course she adopts.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

72. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th December says

that Signor Giolliti's revelations regarding Signor Gio'liti's revelations.

Austrian designs on Serbia will open the eyes of Italy. It is now clear that the invasion of Serbia by Austria had been determined upon long before the assassination of the Archduke of Austria

whose death only afforded her a pretext which she wanted. Austria wanted to destroy Servia at the time of the Balkan war, but the opportunity did not offer itself.

73. Under the heading noted in the margin, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 11th December observes that Indian soldiers have accomplished an unprecedented feat. They have proved before the European world that Indians are not cowards and have thus been able to inspire the minds of the European public with respect for the Indians.

Indian soldiers on the field of battle.

Indian soldiers, the paper continues, cost little but render incalculable service. Before now they were not allowed to handle better weapons than revolvers and were not appointed to high posts in the military service. In fact, they were in a manner put down instead of being encouraged. The Military Department in India was not free from that distrust and suspicion which are manifest in every department of British administration. Under Muhammadan rule Maharaja Mansingh was appointed Commander-in-Chief and Viceroy of Kabul. But now you (the British) are afraid to appoint an Indian even to the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta. You feel reluctant to entrust Indian Magistrates with the power to try your European subjects, nay, even your intimate friends, the Germans, and so on. Still Indian soldiers are sacrificing their lives for you and your Indian subjects are starving themselves to provide the expenses of the war and propitiating the gods by the performance of various religious rites for your welfare.

But can you say why Indian soldiers are fighting for you? Is it for the paltry pay that they get? Certainly not. Those who are actuated by mercenary motives cannot fight with such ardour and devotion and achieve such glory. The British are fighting for their own country; France and Belgium are fighting for self-defence; Germany is fighting through inordinate pride; Russia is fighting as she has every chance of success in the end; Australia is fighting for her own race and to promote self-interest. The same may be said of Canada and South Africa. But Indian soldiers are fighting for no such consideration. They fight because they think it their duty to fight; they fight because they are actuated by heartfelt loyalty. Such sacrifice could not be possible if they were not actuated by such noble feelings.

The Germans proposed to the English to divide the whole world between themselves. It would not after all be like a day-dream if India could be governed by the King-Emperor himself and his ministers, instead of the administration being left in the hands of irresponsible individuals; if instead of importing into this country Dead Sea apples in the shape of self-government or autonomy, the Government could trust the people and win their confidence and devotion. Western civilisation and education and along with it free-thinking and ideas of liberty and equality must be suppressed and Indians must not be allowed to forget the noble principle of hero-worship which is their characteristic qualification.

Only praise of the heroic conduct of the Indian soldiers will not do. British statesmen and philosophers should carefully think over the subject.

74. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 12th December is disappointed at Russia's not being able to create sufficient trouble for Germany and Austria to make them (sic.) leave the Franco-Belgian frontiers and employ all their forces for defending their own homes.

"Russia's failure."

75. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 14th December asks those who take exception to the paucity of war news and the suppression of news by the Censor, to bear in mind that if persons on whom rests the responsibility of conducting this great war suppress news, they are sure to have sufficient reason for doing so. At a time like this, says the paper, the subjects of the British Raj should have unimpaired faith in their rulers and pray for victory to the British who are fighting for righteousness and justice.

Paucity of war news.

NAYAK,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 12th, 1914.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 14th, 1914.

SAPIR,
Dec. 14th 1914.

76. The *Safir* [Calcutta] of the 14th December says:—

Holland's anxiety.

It is the belief of the great statesmen of Europe that Germany will never try to violate the neutrality of Holland, but will, on the other hand, induce it to remain neutral. It has been proved without doubt that Holland would not have proved so useful to Germany, as she is now, if she had openly joined Germany. At the present moment Germany receives its food and other materials through Holland. Another reason why Germany has not yet interfered with Holland is this, that German ships can find an anchorage in the Dutch ports. At the time of the siege of Antwerp Germany did not so act in any way as to give any cause for complaint to the Dutch. Germany knows it fully well that it would go against her if Holland also became hostile to her. But our (*i.e.*, the paper's) wish is that Holland should join England and France.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 15th, 1914.

77. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th December refers to news about the occupation of Roulers by the allied

Holland's sympathy] for the
Allies.

forces and their intention to lay siege to Antwerp which was published in the Dutch papers. This news, the paper says, does not tally with the situation of war disclosed by the telegrams received from the Secretary of State and the Press Bureau. It may be that the Dutch papers, in their sympathy for the Allies, anticipate the successes of the allied forces. The Germans strongly prohibited the Belgians from mixing freely with the Dutch. This, to a great extent, accounts for the contradictory news about the movements of the German troops, for the Dutch papers being no longer in touch with the sources of correct information, cannot supply more trustworthy news than the Press Bureau.

HITAYADI,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

78. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th December has the following in a contributed article under the marginally-noted heading:—

"Observations of the old one."

The recent discovery as to the origin of the *Komagata Maru* affair has taken a tremendous load off my mind. Indeed, the sad memories of the past, the worries of the present, and the anxiety for the future have now all vanished from my mind, and I can once again eat and sleep in peace. So long I had not, for all I was worth, been able to make out the cause of the riot at Budge Budge. At first I concluded after a good deal of cogitation that a number of silly Sikhs chartered a ship at their own expense and started for Canada with the object of earning money there. The Government of Canada, however, did not allow them to land on Canadian soil and so they had nothing for it but to turn homewards again. They had a great mind to pass through Calcutta so that they might buy some presents for the dear ones at home as well as offer *pujas* at the shrine at Kalighat. Here, again, their bad luck stood in their way, for as soon as they landed from their ship, the Government ordered them to board a railway train, which they (the Government) had very considerably provided for them, and go straight away to their homes in the Punjab. But the fools did not consent to be packed off like this and were even rash enough to show fight. The result we all know. From all this I was led to think that it was the foolhardiness of the Sikhs themselves which was responsible for the Budge Budge riot. But I hear now that German machinations were at the bottom of the whole affair from start to finish. The shrewd Government of Canada were aware of this fact and so did not allow the bellicose Sikhs to land in Canada. There cannot, therefore, be the least doubt as to Germany's complicity in the matter. But if the Canadian Government must have their meed of the world's laudation for keen-sightedness, your contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* deserves no less for inventive genius. This paper says that Germany is also at the root of the anarchist propaganda in Bengal, and that it is Germans who have taught the naturally timid and gentle young men of Bengal how to manufacture bombs. But why let the matter end here? A little thinking would have at once made it abundantly clear to your contemporary that the floods of the Damodar and the Ajay, the famine in the United Provinces, the epidemic of plague in Bihar and the Punjab were all the results of German machinations. In fact, Germany has been playing this sort of game ever since the late Rames Chandra Dutt went to England, and she has been persistently

trying to incite Indians against the British Raj. I have heard that Mr. Dutt's ample proportions led a ten-year old German boy to say something which would certainly have made a native of this country liable to transportation.

79. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 11th December has the following:—

Many rumours are rife in Gauhati regarding

A rumour about a partition of a partition of Assam.

Some say that the Surma Valley Division and with it Goalpara, Kamrup, Khasia Hill, and Hill Jayantia will be incorporated with Bengal and a new province will be built with the five districts north of Gauhati Valley. Others say that the whole of Assam, except the Lakhimpore district, will become a part of Bengal and a small province will be created on the eastern boundary of Assam with Dibrugarh as its capital.

The Government should remove the doubt of the people by declaring whether there is any truth in these rumours.

80. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th December refers to the same

"The partition of Assam."

rumour and remarks that considering that the state of things in the north-east of India requires

the formation of a frontier province there, one should not wonder if these rumours prove to be true. Anyway, the Government ought to contradict these rumours if they are groundless.

81. Muhammad Sadek Khan writes to the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th December deprecating the cultivation of

"Cultivation of jute."

jute and urging the raiyats of Bengal to take to

cultivating rice instead. Jute has made them dependent on foreign markets and has introduced undesirable luxuries among them and fostered litigation. If they cultivate rice so as to have sufficient for their own consumption at least, they will cease to be dependent on others.

82. The *Resalat* [Calcutta] of the 16th December publishes a telegram

"Shaikh-ul-Islam."

which says that German papers learn that the Shaikh-ul-Islam has published a *Fatwa* exhorting

the Moslems of the world to fight against England, Russia, and France, the enemies of Islam, and says that the Kaiser of Germany should give up all such hopes with regard to the Indian Musalmans who have repeatedly announced their loyalty and proved it beyond all doubt.

83. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 11th December writes:—

"An important fact for Musalmans to note."

In a spirited speech delivered some time ago

Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer of England, compared the German Kaiser with our Huzrut Muhammad. When this news reached this country it hurt the feeling of the Musalman community very sorely. The London Moslem League and His Highness the Aga Khan brought the fact of the displeasure of the Musalmans of India to Mr. Lloyd George's notice and he apologised and expressed his regret for those remarks; nay, he even promised to prohibit the circulation of the printed copies of his speech. The Right Hon'ble Minister made those remarks under a temporary excitement; and since he has expressed his regret for having done so, Musalmans have no more ill-feelings against him. We also hope that this report will serve to drive all ill-feeling against the Right Hon'ble Minister from the minds of those who have not yet heard of his expression of regret and apology.

84. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th December writes:—

"About the *Khutba*."

Some time ago a strong rumour spread through the whole town that Government was trying

to abolish the Sultan's name from the *Jumma Khutba*. Happily a contradiction on behalf of Government was issued promptly and hence all anxiety and alarm were set at rest. We publish elsewhere a manifesto issued by certain leading Moslems denying this rumour. As we have been saying from the outset, it is a number of upstart sycophants who are really responsible for these false rumours and this unfounded alarm. There should be a sifting inquiry as to how the rumour about the *Khutba* originated, how alarm was created in the public mind about the *Khelafat*, and whether the class of people before mentioned have anything to do with this alarm and these rumours.

SAMAY,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

MOHAMMADI,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

RESALAT,
Dec. 16th, 1914.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

MOHAMMADI,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 11th, 1914.

85. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th December writes:—

"With whom do we find fault."

English education has made us very apt at finding fault with others. Of course, criticism in the sense of a reasoned judgment on the merits and defects of a thing from a man qualified to judge is something to be desired. But one is bound to feel somewhat angry when one finds men utterly without any practical ability and with the most limited experience of the world take it on themselves presumptuously to find fault with everything they come across. As a matter of fact there is no real discontent or revolutionary spirit among our people. All the trouble has arisen because of the political agitation of the past 40 years, of the useless scribbling in the newspapers, and the serious agitation kept up by the Congress and conferences. We shall illustrate by a few specific examples how the blame rests, if with anybody, with ourselves and not with Government.

Take first the question of our poverty. It is our inactivity and worthlessness which really account for this poverty; and nothing else. The trade of Calcutta has proved a source of profit to almost all the Indian races including the boorish Pathans, save and except the Bengalis. There are at least a thousand Marwaris in Calcutta who make an income of at least a lakh of rupees. Yet the Bengali Babu continues looking to service as his only means of livelihood. The Bengali at one time controlled the trade of Bengal. Why do they not do so now? The fact is Bengalis no longer know how to make money and it is no use blaming others for that. There is no telling how many new avenues of making money have been opened out under the British Government. Yet we find Hindustanis monopolising them all. Why are Bengalis being ousted from all trades and industries? The answer is that they are making room for fitter men. The fault is wholly theirs and it is no use blaming only the English.

Take, again, the malarial epidemics which are almost exterminating the Bengalis. Well, we know now that we can largely avoid the ravages of malaria if we know how to live carefully. We can waste lots of money on ornaments and dress and sight-seeing, but we cannot afford money to re-excavate the village tanks and wells. We would keep half a dozen dogs but would not keep a cow. And yet we complain that we cannot get pure milk for our children. We have the rights of local self-government, but that has simply resulted in the creation of cliquism in the villages. The taxes which are wrung from the people are wasted. It is because we do not know how to save ourselves that we die. We must make a resolute effort, all of us, if we are to free our country from malaria. England, too, at one time was the home of fevers and other diseases, and England has been freed from them because England is inhabited by men. Similarly, the Dutch inhabit a low-lying fen country, but their country is healthy because they know how to lead healthy lives. Similarly, Bengal too was healthy when the Bengalis were men. Though we Bengali men-folk die of malaria, our widowed women-folk are usually free from this scourge. Have we ever considered why?

The fact is we Bengalis have lost the spirit of self-reliance utterly. Unless we can remove our own sorrows, nobody can possibly help us. It will not do to blame the English for the ills we suffer. India under British rule enjoys many advantages, which had we been men in any real sense we could have utilised to our profit. Had we been men, we would not be dependent on service as our sole occupation and this feeble country would not be the home of a poverty-stricken people. You blame the English for many things, but is the fault really theirs? It is your compatriots who really run the administrative machine under the nominal lead of English officers. The oppression and perjury which are practised are all the work of our own countrymen. How many Englishmen here are actually guilty of oppressive conduct in their own persons? The police are manned by our own selves and if we were honest and patriotic men, no oppression by the police would be possible. It is we ourselves who offer bribes and accept bribes, and yet we abuse the English. The truth is the blame rests wholly with our own mean nature and not at all with the English. We get the treatment we deserve from our rulers. If we become men the English will also treat us as such.

86. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th December, writes mockingly of the Babu, who in the heyday of his youth was a great lover and imitator of things English. When he found that in spite of his affectation of Anglicism, in spite of his desire to stand well with the English, no equality was possible between him and the latter, he began flattering his countrymen. He turned a patriot, and began belauding the ancient Aryan civilisation. In particular the advent of the partition-cum-swadeshi movement afforded him an opportunity which he turned to profit. Though leading the double life of a European in essentials with a *swadeshi* exterior he became a great popular favourite. But the beginning of bomb outrages soon wrought a change in his condition. He found it necessary to his safety again to begin flattering the English. What he wants now is that all his old record of *swadeshi* activities in the way of burning Manchester cloths, administering the *swadeshi* vow and performing the *rakhi* ceremony should be submerged in a wave of loyalty to the British, so to speak. What he wants is to secure primacy of position among his countrymen at any cost. He flattered the English with this object at the outset of his career, he joined the anti-partition agitation with this object and he is now again ready to flatter Government with this object. Indeed he has with this object changed his hue like a chameleon any number of times and successively flattered officials, political agitators, social reformers and iconoclasts, big zemindars and even patriots preaching the cult of the bomb. Now at the close of his long life he seeks to play the rôle of a loyalist who is at once favoured by Government and liked by the public.

[Apparently the Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerjee is meant. He is represented as having changed his political views often in order to suit the exigency of the times. His laches in this respect are represented as so many rents or holes in his political escutcheon which he is anxious to hide. He would have these holes mended anyhow and in the evening of his life he is represented as being anxious to stand well both with the Government and the people. He is represented as asking the basket-mender to use in the repair work cane which will look both like *swadeshi* and *bilati*, so that neither side will be able to detect the original rents or holes caused in it by his frequent changes of colour in the past; but this the former refuses to do, saying that he has no canes of the double-sided character asked for. The gist of the whole article seems to be—you have been found out and nothing that you can do now will make people and the Government forget your past tergiversations.]

87. The following is taken from the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 14th December:—

"Your dancing is graceful but faulty at the finish."

There is a class of men in our country who, though thoroughly Anglicised in their dress, habits, manners and ideas, are yet wanting in affection and regard for the British Raj whose subjects they are. So long as this war lasts it should be the duty of every Indian to support their English rulers in everything they do; and this is all the more vitally necessary because of the absence of any close ties of attachment between the rulers of India and the people. There are two ways of creating unrest: first by openly preaching revolutionary doctrines, and, secondly, by spreading false rumours. Those who take the former course can be left to the detective police to catch and punish, but persons guilty of the latter mischief should be informed against and punished by the leaders of the public. Our threat of informing against the spreaders of false rumours about the war has already had its effect and one does not hear much of these rumours in Calcutta now. There is, however, the illiterate section of the Musalman community which is causing us much anxiety. The Musalmans of India have in the present crisis been kept under some control by their leaders; but one fails to find among them any whole-hearted eagerness to help the British Raj, or the admirable spirit of self-sacrifice which they showed during the Balkan War. Our remarks in this connection have earned for us a lot of vituperation from the *Mohammadi*, a paper which has recently been ordered by the Government to furnish a security. The English, who rule this vast Empire and to whom the whole world is, as it were, a mere toy, are not a race of fools. They are never to be

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 12th, 1914.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 14th, 1914.

deceived by hypocrisy. Nor does any abusing of the English serve any useful or patriotic purpose. We must say, that at a time like the present, those who are not with the British Raj are against it. It will not do to remain a British subject and pray for the welfare of the Sultan of Turkey or express jubilation at Germany's victories. Bhishma, the great General of the *Kurukshetra* War, had a great affection for the Pandavas but fought for the Kauravas because he was a subject of Duryodhana. And every Indian subject of the British Raj should be like Bhishma. It is a pity that Western education should make Indians forget the noble ideas which Hindu *Shastras* and *Puranas* have taught them. But there is yet time to mend. We owe everything to the English, and it would be the vilest sin to wish them ill.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 12th, 1914.

88. Referring to the remark made by Sir C. P. Lukis about the "smart and soldier-like appearance" of Lieutenants

Bengalis as fighters.

Mukherjee, Chaudhury and the other private Bengali medical practitioners who have lately joined the I. M. S. for service at the front, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th December writes:—

Lots of other young men of such smart and soldier-like appearance can be found among our educated Brahmans, Vaidyas and Kayasthas in Bengal. Bengal was a land of heroes at one time. It is only want of practice and culture which has now altered all that. If now Bengalis are trusted and taken into the army even these so-called weak and timid Bengalis will not hesitate to help in the defence of the Empire like the brave Sikhs and Gurkhas. A policy of trust and encouragement and sympathy will before long revolutionise the conditions prevailing during the past 50 years or so.

HABUL MATIN
(daily Bengali edition)
Dec. 13th, 1914.

89. The *Hablul Matin* (daily Bengali edition) [Calcutta] of the 13th December deprecates the habit of certain Hindus

"The Bengali of Bengal."

in confining the use of the term "Bengali" to mean only the Bengali Hindus, instead of the whole Bengali-speaking population, irrespective of religious differences, and then refers to the frequent quarrels and strifes which divide Bengali Hindus from Bengali Moslems. These arise, of course, because they regard, each other as strangers, the right of cow-killing being the chief cause of discord between the two communities. Now what right have Hindus to interfere with an observance to which Moslems attach a religious significance? And what good do they do by their opposition? What do they gain by the quarrels they provoke? Counter-demonstration by Moslems against idolatry is fast gathering strength. They say that public processions in honour of idols as Hindus organise them hurt the religious susceptibilities of Moslems, who hitherto refrained from protesting against them only in the interests of the public peace. Such is the trend of events. Has not the time come for both communities to stop ruining the future of their common country in the name of religion?

DAINIK CHANDRIKA
(daily Bengali edition)
Dec. 15th, 1914.

90. With reference to the speech of Mr. Justice Chaudhury delivered

The boycott agitation was only a protest against the partition of Bengal and was too premature.

as President of the meeting held under the auspices of the "Sahitya Sabha," in memory of Raja Binay Krishna, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 15th December remarks:—

Mr. Justice Chaudhury has justified the hostile attitude of the Raja towards the boycott movement, on the ground that the boycott agitation was too premature to last long. The older men made the young people climb up the tree but did not help them to get down. Thus the country suffered on account of the boycott movement. What the President has said is too true. The *swadeshi* agitators had not a bit of love for their country, their nationality and their religion. *Swadeshi* agitation was not for the establishment of indigenous arts and industries but was only a protest against the partition of Bengal in order to harass the Government. Thus we see bombs and revolvers, the dreadful weapons of revolution, coming out of the *swadeshi* movement.

HABUL MATIN,
Dec. 16th, 1914.

91. The *Hablul Matin* (daily Bengali edition) [Calcutta] of the 16th December severely takes the *Dainik Chandrika*,

"Racial jealousy."

edited by Babu Panchkari Banerjee to task for its alleged exultation over the demand of security from the *Mohammadi* news-

paper made by the Government. It says :—

The Musalmans have lost everything, but they have not yet abandoned their devotion to their religion. They are bound to honour and respect the Sultan of Turkey as "the chief of the believers and the spiritual head of the Moslems." Whatever may be the reasons, the Turkish Government is now fighting against the British. Under the circumstances, the Moslem community must keep silent. They are only praying to God to bring about a speedy end of the war and restore friendly relations between England and Turkey. A Hindu cannot realise the pain caused to the Moslems by this rupture between the greatest Musalman power in the world and Sultan Muhammad V of Turkey.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 19th December 1914.

the world and Golden Rule.

...made by the Government
The Ministers have lost everything
their devotion to their religion. They are
the chief of the party
Whichever way is the reason
the British. Under the
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and restore them
A little cannot reach the
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1918-1919

• November 3, 1964

THE 1941 PROGRESS REPORT

11

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 19th December 1914.

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INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH PAPERS IN BENGAL

Week 100 - 100% of the total

1. 1100

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2	Legislation
3	Native States
4	Prospects of the Cross and Condition of the People
5	Miscellaneous
6	Foreign Politics
7	Home Administration
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9	Religion
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11	Art and Music
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24	History and Geography
25	Science and Natural Science
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27	Law and Government
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**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE
BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 30th September 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.		Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika" (N.)	Calcutta	...	Daily	...	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	300
3	"Bengalee" (N.)	Ditto	...	Daily	...	4,500
4	"Calcutta Budget" (N.)	Ditto	...	Do.	...	1,800
5	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	500 (Suspended.)
6	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	300
7	"Collegian"	Ditto	...	Fortnightly	...	1,000
8	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	500
9	"Darjeeling Mail" (N.)	Darjeeling	...	Weekly	...	300
10	"Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine." (P.)	Calcutta	...	Monthly	...	600
11	"East" (N.)	Dacca	...	Weekly	...	200
12	"Hablul Matin" (English edition.) (N.)	Calcutta	...	Do.	...	1,000
13	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	4,500
14	"Herald" (N.)	Dacca	...	Daily	...	2,000
15	"Hindu Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	...	Weekly	...	1,000
16	"Hindu Review" (P.)	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	700
17	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	...	Do.	...	400
18	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	2,000
19	"Indian Express" (P.)	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	250
20	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	650
21	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto	...	Daily	...	1,200
22	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	800
23	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	Unknown. A few copies published at times.
24	"Industry" (P.)	Ditto	...	Do.	...	1,000
25	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	...	Do.	...	2,000
26	"Mussalman" (N.)	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	1,000

No.	Name of publication	Where published	Edition	Name, caste and age of Editor	Circulation
27	"National Magazine" (P.)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kali Prassana De, Hindu, Kayastha, age 66.	500
28	"Pilgrim" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Opendra Nath Basu, Brahmin, age 43	500
29	"Regeneration" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 56	200
30	"Rols and Rayvet" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 63	350
31	"Review" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 32.	1,000
32	"Telegraph" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Brahmin, age 36.	1,200
33	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	M. N. Basu, Brahmo	400 to 500
34	"World and the New Dispensation" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 60	400
35	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Saudari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 27.	400
36	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Kali Pada De, Kayastha, age 48	2,700

NOTE—(1) (P.)—Newspapers.
(P.)—Periodical Magazines.
(N.) Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

749. The *Hablul Matin* writes that the Persian Empire, the most powerful and influential Islamic state, with the single exception of Turkey, is, at the present

Persia and the war.

moment, placed in a most critical situation. At the outset of the war, the Teheran Government made a formal declaration of neutrality, and there was no reason to apprehend that circumstances would have arisen, hereafter, which might compel them to abandon this sound policy. It was anticipated, in the beginning, that the war would be confined to the European continent, but now, Asia has become the scene of military operations, and fighting is going on even in the vicinity of the Persian frontier. The young Shah and his ministers are thus placed in a position of considerable danger, and may be compelled to resort to arms by circumstances which are beyond their control. The interests of Persia, however, require that she should remain aloof from this Titanic struggle. Persia is now in a state of transition, and the success of the constitutional *regime* which has been set up in the valley of Iran depends wholly upon peace. The finances of Persia too are in a very unsatisfactory condition and trade which is making slow progress, depends largely upon the preservation of peace. It is, therefore, a matter of life and death to Persia to maintain her neutrality. As in the case of Turkey, however, there is a possible danger of Persia being dragged into the war through German intrigues or the Shah and his ministers may be forced to join hands with the Germans, by a military demonstration. There is a large Turkish army in Armenia under the command of German officers, and there is a real danger of their invading Persia to force the hands of the Shah and his ministers. Germany and Turkey have not guaranteed the neutrality of Persia. There is another fact of the utmost importance for consideration. It is well known that a considerable section of the Persian population do not regard Russia as the friend of their country. But the Persians should bear in mind that it was the British and not the Germans who prevented the annexation of their country. The Anglo-Russian convention is resented by a large section of the Persians as a perpetual menace to their country. But, this is a certain index that there will be no partition of the country between England and Russia. The purchase of the shares of the Anglo-Persian Company is another tangible proof that England will not permit the absorption of Iran by any other European power. The Shah and his subjects should have no misgiving that England has any design to incorporate Persia within her own empire. Germany can make a bid for Persian support by the offer of trade concession, but the natural outlet of the Persian trade is by the Arabian Sea, which England commands. These facts should make it clear that it is in the interest of Persia to cultivate the friendship of England, but Germany is now in a desperate position, and will do her best to embroil Persia in the war. It is therefore desirable that the British Government and the Persian Government should come to an understanding, so that such an emergency might not occur. Another matter in this connection is also important and requires consideration. Italy has been offered Tyrol and the valley of Trieste as the price of her neutrality, because the inhabitants of these provinces speak her language and belong to the same nationality. These terms have been publicly avowed by M. Delcasse, the eminent French statesman. It is a fact that several districts in Mesopotamia and Kafkhaz are inhabited by people of Persian nationality and speak the language of Firdousi and Hafiz. These provinces originally belonged to the Persian Empire, but were latterly wrested from her by Turkey, and their restoration can be claimed by Persia as the legitimate reward for her neutrality. The existence of Persia as a buffer state is necessary for the continuance of the Anglo-Russian convention. It will be a policy of sound wisdom on the part of England and Russia to strengthen and consolidate the position of Persia, so that she may serve as the connecting link between the two mighty powers, and assure the peace of the vast Asiatic continent.

HABLUL MATIN,
9th Dec. 1914.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th Dec. 1914.

750. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* which, together with some other ships, inflicted a terrible disaster on the British fleet at Valparaiso a few days back are now reported to have been sunk, along with the *Leipzig*, off the Falkland Island, by the British fleet under Admiral Sturdee. The *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* were two of the best and most formidable modern cruisers in the whole of the German navy, and their being abroad was looked upon with grave apprehension by all ships in Eastern waters. The details of the fight are not yet to hand, but if, as Reuter says, this victory has been won with very slight damage to the British fleet, then Admiral Sturdee may well congratulate himself on the result.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

MUSSALMAN,
11th Dec. 1914.

751. Reverting to this subject the *Mussalman* observes that it has lately received information that Mr. S. C. Ghatak, the Subdivisional Magistrate of Thakurgaon in the district of Dinajpur, successfully managed to stop cow-sacrifice in the town of Thakurgaon on the occasion of the last *Bakr-Id* festival. The Musalmans of this town had been accustomed to perform the *Korbani*, without any interference, ever since the creation of the subdivision but, unfortunately, this year, apparently at the instance of the Hindu Head Clerk of the Criminal Court, the local Hindus objected to cow-killing, and the result was that no Musalman in the town was allowed to perform the *Korbani*. It appears that Mr. Ghatak reported to the District Magistrate of Dinajpur about two or three days before the *Bakr-Id* that he apprehended a disturbance during the festival and requisitioned an additional police force from headquarters. Constables were, therefore, posted at the houses of the Muhammadans to the considerable annoyance of the inmates and especially of the women, who were thus kept prisoners in their own houses, as the police, it is alleged, were off and on peeping into the inner apartments, ostensibly to see whether any cow was being surreptitiously slaughtered. The District Magistrate of Dinajpur visited Thakurgaon a few days after this event, and it is stated that Mr. Ghatak, with the help of one or two Muhammadan sycophants, represented to him that, in spite of the Musalmans promising not to perform the *Korbani* in the town, one Kazi Abdus Sattar attempted to sacrifice a cow at his house. Efforts were then made to produce evidence to this effect, but one Babu Hem Chandra Datta who, it is said, was asked to testify to this, refused to do so, but deposed on the contrary to what was being done by the Subdivisional Officer. The Magistrate then took some evidence as to what had taken place, and, when he was subsequently convinced that the Musalmans were most unjustly treated, is reported to have remarked that he would not allow any interference with the religious duties of any community. The journal is deeply grateful to the Magistrate for the statesmanlike attitude he displayed on this occasion, but is afraid that if Government does not take vigorous steps to put a stop to executive vagaries, specially as regards over-zealous Hindu Magistrates, this irritating interference will continue unabated.

BENGALIEE,
19th Dec. 1914.

752. The *Bengalee* once again urges the necessity of reducing to a minimum the work of police surveillance and of carrying it out, where necessary, with as little parade and ostentation as possible. Police surveillance must necessarily be a source of irritation where, by its ostentation, it serves to degrade the person in the estimation of the community. Indeed, in such a case, it serves even a more harmful purpose. The man thus dealt with finds it difficult to obtain a living; for who will employ one who is followed by constables no matter where he goes? He is thus exposed to the strongest temptation to try and earn a living by means that are dangerous to the community. Should, the journal

asks, official protectors of society be instrumental, unconsciously no doubt, in creating such a position? Then, again, the very person thus deprived of the means of earning an honest livelihood, may be prosecuted by the police under section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as one having no ostensible means of livelihood. The situation is created by the police, but nevertheless the individual so placed may be punished for being in a position not of his own seeking or creation. Such a proceeding would, of course, be grossly unfair, but would be quite in accordance with the law. The possibility is there, though the paper is thankful to note that a case of this kind has not yet occurred.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

753. *The Tribune* understands that the Government of India have accepted the proposal of the Punjab Government for a High Court at Lahore, and a despatch will shortly be sent to the India Office. This is as it should be, remarks the *Bengalee*, and the news will be welcomed by the educated community in all parts of India. For the last twenty-five years, the Indian National Congress has been urging this matter upon the attention of the Government, and the Government has at last seen its way to accept it. It remains for the Secretary of State to give effect to it. The journal hopes this concession to public opinion will be followed by the creation of an Executive Council for the province.

BENGALIAN,
18th Nov. 1914.

(h)—*General.*

754. *The Mussalman* understands that the Excise Department in Bengal is going to be reorganised and that a definite scheme has been formulated for the contemplated reorganisation. It is stated that posts of Excise Superintendents in place of Excise Deputy Collectors are to be created and that the Excise administration of each district will be placed in charge of such a Superintendent. The Superintendent will have Inspectors under him, a system that does not exist at present, and each Inspector will have under him several Sub-Inspectors. In fact the Excise Department will, it is understood, resemble, more or less, the Police Department. It is obvious, therefore, that many new appointments are to be created under the new scheme and the journal hopes Government will not forget the claims of the much neglected Muhammadan community when the appointments are made. The claims of the Muhammadans in various other departments have, as has been repeatedly brought to notice, been scantily recognised, and is it too much to hope that the Muhammadan community will henceforth receive better treatment at the hands of the Government in the matter of appointments? What the community demands is bare justice and no favour, and the paper hopes Government will be pleased to bear this in mind. The number of Muhammadans in the Excise Department, at present, is very small and it would be well if the authorities would remember this, when making the new appointments.

MUSSALMAN,
11th Dec. 1914.

755. Commenting again on the mosque troubles at Kidderpur, where some 15 mosques and 12 graveyards were affected by the proposed extension of the Kidderpur Docks, the *Mussalman* remarks that this greatly affected the Muhammadans of the neighbourhood at the time, and meetings of protest were immediately held and Government was petitioned to protect these mosques from the operations of the Land Acquisition Act. On the 4th July then, His Excellency Lord Carmichael, together with some representatives of the Bengal Presidency Moslem League, visited the Lashkarpur Mosque and some other mosques contemplated to be acquired by the Port Commissioners. Since then, however, nothing more has been heard of or done. The local Muhammadans, however, were left under the impression, though no declaration was made, that the mosques in question would not again be interfered with; but recent events have

MUSSALMAN,
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proved to the contrary. Two of the three doors of the mosque situated at the junction of the Sonai Road and the Sonai 1st Lane have recently been taken off and repairs to another mosque were interfered with. It is further alleged that the Port Commissioners' durwans have orders to see that no repairs or additions or alterations in regard to any of the mosques are made. An ejectment suit has also been filed in the Alipur Civil Court against a person occupying a godown attached to one of these mosques. These proceedings have again disturbed the peace of mind of the local Mussalmans, and it would be very unfortunate, if at a time like this, any agitation were to take place; but if the Government of Bengal does not at once come forward to reassure the Mussalmans about the perfect safety of the mosques, the journal is afraid that an agitation against apprehended acts of sacrilege will be unavoidable. The paper, therefore, hopes His Excellency Lord Carmichael will yet be pleased to see that the dismantled portions of the mosques be restored and Moslem feeling appeased. It is also necessary that Government should declare at an early date that the mosque and graveyards affected should for ever be immune from acquisition by the Port Commissioners. In the interests of peace and order the journal appeals to Government to intervene at once.

BENGALIAN,
13th Dec. 1914.

756. The *Bengalee* understands that the entire batch of prisoners arrested in connection with the Budge-Budge incident have not yet been released, for about sixty persons are still detained in custody, including the two Sindhi boys. With regard to the latter, the journal learns that their case is the subject of correspondence between the Government of Bengal and the Governments of Bombay and the Punjab. It is very hard that these boys should continue to be detained in custody, when they have had practically little or no connection, so far as can be ascertained, with the Sikhs on board the *Komagata Maru*. There may, however, be something against them of which the paper has no knowledge, but still the sooner their case is disposed of the better for all parties.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
10th Dec. 1914.

757. Referring again to the *Komagata Maru* affair, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that only a portion of the accused Sikhs are reported to have been released and that about 100 are still detained in custody. This, if true, must be considered as unfortunate. All these Sikhs, it will be remembered, were arrested as a result of the same incident or set of incidents and it is difficult to ascertain, especially in view of the systematic reticence maintained by the Government, what are the differentiating features which justify the authorities in releasing a portion and detaining the rest. No doubt the Inquiry Commission must have suggested this course on some grounds, but as long as the public are not satisfied as to their cogency, one must say that this distinction in the treatment of the Sikhs will detract a good deal from the happy effect produced on the public mind when the news of the release of the Sikhs was announced.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
15th Dec. 1914.

758. Commenting again on the points raised by the Government Resolution on the Report of the Food-Prices Enquiry by the Dutt Commission, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that when the rise in prices of food-stuffs became chronic, bringing untold misery on millions of people of all classes, there was a great popular clamour all over the country, and various reasons began to be assigned as to its causes. The popular idea in Bengal, as voiced by the Indian section of the press, was that the high prices were directly caused among other reasons, by the substitution of non food-crops for food-crops all over India. In other words, the increase in the cultivation of food-crops did not keep pace with the increase in population. Others attributed it to the currency policy of the Government. This opinion seemed plausible because the rise in prices was practically during the period when the new currency policy became effective by making the exchange stable, and then leaving Government free to coin as many rupees as possible, they having repudiated their liability to make their payments in gold. As to the first of these reasons, Government, of course, cannot be held responsible for the increased substitution of non-food crops for food-crops, for that is a matter entirely in the hands of the cultivators. But as to the second, it is clear that Government should not have opened the mints to free coinage of silver and thereby depreciate its value. There is no doubt

that depreciation of silver is an important factor in causing a rise in prices. From the resolution one finds that according to Mr. Dutt the causes of the rise in prices are two-fold: (1) causes peculiar to India, and (2) causes which have influenced the price level throughout the world. As to the world-causes, it would, of course, be idle to deny that where absolute free trade is the policy of the Government of India, the world-causes referred to by Mr. Dutt would have their effect in raising prices. The expenditure on armaments too has surely the effect of driving labour and capital from productive business and the destruction of wealth in the wars has had and is having undoubtedly some effect in retarding a production. But the pity of it is that it is not those countries that are wasting capital and labour in non-productive wars who are suffering most, but a peaceful country like India, whose destinies are controlled by a fatherly Government. And, after all, it is impossible to believe that the world-causes would cause this sudden and tremendous rise in prices,—a rise of 43 per cent. within the quinquennium taken as the basic period by Mr. Dutt for purposes of comparison. The world causes could not at least have influenced prices more in India than in European countries. As to the causes peculiar to India, the shortage in the production of food-stuffs is one which, as suggested by Mr. Dutt, has mainly influenced prices. The resolution of Government, however, is mainly devoted to refuting the suggestion of Mr. Dutt. But it would have been more satisfactory if Government based their conclusions on reasons more cogent than the one advanced, viz., the unreliability of statistics collected by Mr. Dutt from the papers of Government. The resolution goes on to say that, as applied to a country like India, which has the world's supply to draw upon, the conception of an absolute shortage which appears to underlie Mr. Dutt's whole treatment of the subject, can have no valid significance; in other words, Government seem to think that when import of food-stuff is free, India need not grow her own food supply! It seems to the journal, however, that there cannot be a more deplorable state of things to conceive of than that an agricultural country like India, without any manufactures to speak of, where the majority of the people live on the verge of starvation, should be put to the straits of competing with the richest people of the world for the purchase of her food-stuff in foreign markets. The Government want to rebut the suggestion too, as regards the decrease in the cost of transport which could have also affected the prices, by asserting that the proportion between food exports and production is, after all, relatively insignificant. But they seem to forget that it is not the actual quantity of exports as the facility for export that raises prices by making the prices of the exporting country tend to equalise with those of the importing country. This facility for export and its consequences, it need hardly be said, could only be prevented by putting some sort of check on the unrestrained export of food-grains.

759. Commenting on the speech of His Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, at a Divisional Durbar at Sialkot, in which His Honour warned the people of the Punjab against revolu-

The Durbar speech at Sialkot.

tionary disturbances, the *Indian Empire* remarks that if Sir Michael had confined himself to a friendly warning no harm would have been done. But it certainly looks ungracious, the journal thinks, at a moment like this, when Sikhs, Dogras and Pathans were laying down their lives in defence of the British Throne and Empire, for a ruler to warn them against sedition and anarchy. Nobody for a moment doubts at present the loyalty and attachment of the Indians and especially of the Sikhs, Gurkhas, Dogras and Pathans, when daily they are giving unmistakable proofs of their true feelings. Evidently Sir Michael is suspicious of the returned emigrants from Canada by the *Komogata Maru*. But the fact that, after an enquiry within closed doors by men who fully enjoy the confidence of the Government of India, these men have been released and sent home at Government expense should only go to show that there is nothing more to fear from them. Moreover, the paper fails to see what authority the ruler of a distant province like the Punjab has to revile and libel the people of Bengal in the way he has done by declaring that "we will not allow the situation to be further complicated by a bomb from Bengal or a revolver from America."

INDIAN EMPIRE,
15th Dec 1914.

BENGALUR,
16th Dec. 1914.

760. On the same subject the *Bengalee* remarks that Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has clearly betrayed great unwisdom in his Durbar speech at Sialkot. The journal is not in a posi-

The Durbar speech at Sialkot.

tion to know of the actual situation in the Punjab; but judging from the loyal enthusiasm that the present war has called forth in every province of the Empire, and the pride that Punjab must be feeling for her own share of the sacrifice and service her Sikhs and Jats and Pathans are making on behalf of their King and their country, as General Wilcocks put it in his army order, it seems rather difficult to believe that the situation in Sir Michael's province could be so bad as to justify the threat he holds out to the people. These threats have struck a jarring note in the universal chorus of applause and congratulation with which the loyal demonstrations in India have been met in every land where the British flag flies. The *Komagata Maru* affair is clearly being sought to be closed by the Viceroy in a most wise and statesmanly way, the evidence of which has been furnished by the partial release and repatriation of the men who were detained in *hajut* in Calcutta. This supreme act of wisdom of the head of the Government should have certainly checked any reference to it, in a public pronouncement by a subordinate ruler. But the way in which the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is reported to have referred to it, is not only unwise and irritating, but is in exceedingly bad taste, after the practical measure taken by the Viceroy to close it up quietly, and in a spirit of wise and generous clemency. As regards the Delhi case, it is still before the Punjab Court, and out of respect for the highest judicial authority in the Province, its executive Head should have refrained from passing any remark either directly or indirectly upon it. And yet these are the only two matters which might lead to the suspicion of the presence of any lawless and disloyal element in the Punjab. Even if this suspicion be just and well-founded, it is hardly wise to give it the prominence, particularly in these critical times, that the Lieutenant-Governor has given in an official pronouncement. It shows that the temper of the present head of the Punjab Government has got the better of his wisdom and statesmanship and the paper hopes and believes that in his cooler moments he will be the first to repent this somewhat inappropriate outburst. But this incident has other lessons also for both the people and the Government of India. It shows how difficult it is to leave the administration of the country in times such as these in the hands of those brought up in the traditions of bureaucracy. Bombay and Madras had a ruler from England, as a rule, and Bengal is now under a Governor who did not receive his training in the Indian Civil Service. There is no reason why the other provinces should not have their Chief Magistrates brought out from England. This is an urgent reform; and its introduction will be bound to make the government of India easier than it is now. The Indian Civilian, all his good qualities notwithstanding, is trained in an atmosphere which is hardly calculated to develop those qualities both of head and heart that will be bound to be increasingly needed for working out the complex problems of government in India. The very qualities for which the Indian civilians are noted, make them unfit for the position of the head of any Administration or Government. These permanent officials placed in charge of Provincial Governments are a clog in the wheel of progress in the land. Sir Michael O'Dwyer's inopportune utterance shows the need of taking the different Lieutenant-Governorships from the Service to which he belongs. The Public Service Commission will render a service of incalculable value to India and the Empire if they can bring about this much-needed reform.

761. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that the health report of Calcutta for the past year is no exception to the general rule. One notices the same dismal record

Calcutta health report.

of high mortality among infants, the same evidence pointing to the insanitary conditions of some of the wards of the Indian parts of the town, and the same blend of reason and unreason, fact and fiction, when perusing the report of the Health Officer in explanation for this state of things. The average death-rate of Calcutta is estimated at 29.2 per thousand. Has the reader any idea of what it means? Well, taking the mortality figure of Birmingham

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
16th Dec. 1914.

as 14 per mile, then more than double that number of people die in Calcutta, and yet not only is Calcutta said to be the second city in the Empire, but it has a very costly Health Department, with a princely-paid Health Officer to control it. Nor is there any compensating increase in the birth-rate, for, in 1913, the number of deaths was 26,188 and that of births 18,386. It is only too obvious from this that it is the steady influx of the migratory population that has saved Calcutta from becoming quite depopulated. The great divergence in the mortalities of the different sections of the town is also instructive, showing a sliding scale of death-rates in which the minimum figure (5.2) is shown by Fort William and the maximum (42.6) by ward No. 24 (Kidderpur). Next to Fort William comes ward No. 16 (south of Park Street) with a death-rate of 6.4. One would think from a perusal of these records that Kidderpur and Fort William are situated in two different zones of the world, and yet their distance is barely a couple of miles. What is the rational inference? It is that the sanitary needs of the one quarter are as much neglected as those of the other are scrupulously attended to. The journal is afraid too that Dr. Craik has allowed his damnatory zeal to outrun his powers of observation when he says that these mortality figures constitute a terrible indictment to the *purdah* system. In the first place, females of well-to-do Indian families generally live in large well-ventilated, though secluded apartments. It is only those of the lower middle-class and poorer families, who cannot afford the luxury of commodious apartments, that are obliged by sheer poverty to live in small and ill-ventilated houses. Then again it is curious that Dr. Craik overlooks certain elementary facts regarding infantile mortality which must strike even an ordinary layman—(1) that the majority of these infants are born of poor, unhealthy and ill-fed mothers and that they do not get a drop of pure milk as nourishment; (2) that the atmosphere of Calcutta is perpetually fouled with smoke, dust and other things that vitiate the purity of the air; and (3) that it is only poverty that compels these parents to live in insanitary slums. Remove these evils and you will see that the much-abused early marriage, "barbarous" midwifery and *purdah* system have very little to do with infantile mortality.

III.—LEGISLATION.

762. The *Bengalee* writes that the United Provinces are about to obtain an Executive Council as a part of the machinery of the Government. All India has welcomed the boon which has been promised, but something more is in store for them. Mr. Roberts, the Under-Secretary of State for India, has promised the early introduction of a Bill to consolidate the law relating to the Government of India. The Bill has been printed and circulated, and it is interesting to notice that clause 54 gives the Secretary of State in Council power, if he thinks fit, to direct that the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh be constituted a Presidency under a Governor in Council. The United Provinces are thus promised the boon of a Presidency Government, if the Secretary of State in Council thinks fit to grant it. This, the journal hopes, is an index of the new spirit which is moving the Government. If the Bill becomes law, as doubtless it will, the pledge will be there; and the paper rests assured that the people of the United Provinces will leave no stone unturned to bring about its early redemption.

763. The winter session of the Bengal Legislative Council was opened, observes the *Bengalee*, on Monday, the 14th December, His Excellency the Governor presiding. Lord Carmichael opened the proceedings with the customary speech, in the course of which His Excellency declared that "much which we all wish to see done must for the moment be left undone." That indeed is the keynote which has been struck in all the Legislative Councils—no contentious questions—no serious work, but only such as is absolutely necessary. The country applauds the decision which is founded upon parliamentary precedent. His Excellency paid a glowing tribute to the loyalty of the people.

BENGAL, 15th Dec. 1914.

BENGAL, 15th Dec. 1914.

of India and of the Bengalis. "Bengal has not been wanting," observed His Excellency. He admired the spirit which has been shown by many Bengali youths and held out the hope that a Bengali Ambulance Corps might yet be formed. The journal hopes it will be; but it must confess that the repeated difficulties which have occurred have somewhat damped the ardour of the people. If, however, a definite official pronouncement is made in this connection, the men and money will yet be forthcoming. His Excellency eulogized the zamindars of Bengal and the income-tax payers who, notwithstanding the hard times, have paid their dues more punctually than they did last year. His Excellency deplored the two recent bomb outrages. The miscreants who commit these deeds are the enemies of society, and so are anarchists all the world over; but the paper hopes that if any restrictive measures are in contemplation, they will not be introduced now, for they are bound to create an uneasy feeling in the general community who abhor these crimes.

BENGALIAN.
16th Dec. 1914.

764. The *Bengalee* writes that a Bill was introduced to amend the Calcutta Improvement Act. It was referred to a Select Committee which is to present its report at the meeting of the Council to be held in January next. A suggestion was made that the reference to the Select Committee be postponed, or that at any rate the report made by the Select Committee be presented in March. This view was not accepted by the Government, and the journal can only regret the decision. Delay for a month or two would not have caused inconvenience to anybody, while this extension of time would have afforded greater opportunities for a proper public discussion of the Bill. The plea was urged by Mr. Bompas that the Bill had been discussed by the Corporation and therefore practically by the public. No argument could be more fallacious, for it is well known that the present Corporation is only imperfectly representative of the public, and that it does not in all cases reflect the public voice. The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray's Resolution for the establishment of a city Civil Court promised to give rise to an animated discussion which was avoided by the acceptance of the Maharaja of Burdwan's amendment, to the effect that the discussion be postponed and that in the meantime the resolution be circulated with a view to ascertain public opinion.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSALMAN,
11th Dec. 1914.

765. The proceedings of the annual meeting of the Burdwan Muhammadan Association will go to show, writes the *Musalman*, that the Association is one of the most active district organisations in Bengal and a thoroughly representative body. The Musalmans of Burdwan, though numerically weak, are nevertheless much advanced in public spirit and civic activity, and the enthusiasm that characterised the proceedings of the meeting was a proof positive of that fact. The short presidential speech of Nawab Abdul Jabbar, Khan Bahadur, was quite worthy of the occasion, and unlike most of the so-called Muhammadan leaders Nawab Abdul Jabbar had the courage to speak out his mind frankly, and by the independence he showed he left a deep impression on his audience. The resolutions passed at the meeting chiefly concerned local wants and local grievances, but some questions that were greatly agitating the public mind all over the country did not, however, escape proper notice. The Press Act, for instance, was strongly condemned and sympathy was shown for the *Comrade*, the *Hamdard* and the *Al-Hilal*, which had recently been brought under its operations. Maulvi Abul Kasem who occupied the presidential chair, when vacated by Nawab Abdul Jabbar, strongly protested against the operations of the Press Act, and the journal hopes the public feeling against it will be duly reported to Government by the police, who were much in evidence at the meeting.

BENGALIAN,
13th Dec. 1914.

766. The *Bengalee*, writes that the condition of the jute-growers is deplorable. They have large quantities of stock in hand which they cannot sell, or can only sell at an abnormally cheap rate. It must be borne in

Jute and the Imperial Relief Fund.

mind that the condition of the jute trade affects large interests outside the trade. Wherever jute is grown zamindars, raiyats, shop-keepers and money-lenders are all interested in the prosperity of the trade. The interests thus affected are large and extensive, and the question, therefore, assumes more or less the proportions of a national problem, and should be approached from this broader standpoint. The jute trade has been affected by the war, and the jute-growers suffer in consequence of the war. They are, therefore, in common fairness, entitled to relief from the Imperial War Fund, which, the journal suggests, should come to the rescue of the jute-growers by purchasing their stock which may afterwards be sold at a profit. The fund would not in any way suffer. On the contrary it would make a profit on the sale, while substantial relief would be afforded to the jute-growers and all having dealings with them. Nor would this be an unwarrantable diversion of the Fund. The money would be spent for the relief of those who have suffered for the war, though in an indirect way, and it would be replenished afterwards with a profit.

767. The *Bengalee* is glad to find that there are at least some English publicists who clearly understand the new situation which the present war and India's loyal participation in it has been creating in this country.

Mr. Gelwyer Bevan on the situation.

Mr. Gelwyer Bevan, author of the small volume on "Indian Nationalism" and a well-known contributor to the English reviews, is one of them. Mr. Bevan fully realizes and points out that the position of perpetual inferiority hitherto assigned to India will not be possible after this war. Mr. Bevan, though not thinking this to be an evil, yet fears that this new outlook may create some temporary difficulties in the Government of India. But the journal holds that even these difficulties need not be created at all, for whether they do arise or not will depend entirely upon the spirit of the Government of India, and its ability or inability to suit itself to the new moral and intellectual conditions that this war is slowly creating in the country.

768. Dr. S. P. Sarbadhikari, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, got a card to attend the Durbar at Government House, addressed as "Major." Thinking that a mistake had been committed he referred to the Secretary, Government of Bengal, if the card was meant for him as he was not a Major. The result was that an Under-Secretary of the Government of Bengal, called at the house of Dr. Sarbadhikari and announced the glad tidings that the title of "Major" had been conferred on him by the Government, and that in future, he would be officially addressed as such. He further said that, through an oversight, the fact of his being made a Major had not been communicated to him in a formal way. The journal congratulates Major Sarbadhikari on the honour done him.

769. Reverting to the subject, the *Bengalee* again remarks that the first duty of the Congress this year should, be a sober, but unequivocal declaration of the allegiance of the British connection, and a clear statement of the ideal of federal co-partnership which lends strength and reality to this allegiance. The gradual buliding up of this federal co-partnership between India and the other members of the Imperial Body, must be set out as the objective of all the political activities in this country. The first duty of the Congress is to convince the people of the possibility of this federal co-partnership, as many do not believe nor realize its supreme value. It will not be the work of a day. A regular propaganda must be organised for this educative work which must be preached in every centre of intellectual and political activities of the country for the next twelve months, so that when the Congress meets in 1915, the whole country may be inspired, by this imperialistic ideal, and may be absolutely united in pressing the adoption of practical steps towards its realisation. The repressive measures of the Minto regime had created a very unhealthy nervousness among the people, who had commenced to give up all political work in utter despair. It was not a healthy state of things. It did no good, either to the Government or the people. But this new imperialism offers a splendid ground of real and permanent reconciliation between Indian nationalism and the British connection. It practically kills every possibility of mischief in the one, and every element of degradation in the other. It has,

Imperialism and the Coming Congress.

BENGALUR,
13th Dec. 1914.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
14th Dec. 1914.

BENGALUR,
17th Dec. 1914.

above all, a world reference which must appeal to the imagination of all except the most parochial and bigotted of Indian patriots. The Government cannot possibly object to this propaganda, upon the success of which so largely depends a perfect and permanent settlement of almost every anxious problem of the future political life and evolution of India. Whatever may be the immediate outcome of the present war there seems to be little doubt that all the belligerents will be completely exhausted by it; and this exhaustion will, possibly, induce a new mood in all the peoples of Europe to do something which will render a repetition of such wars absolutely impossible in the future. A Pan-European Federation may not be an unlikely result, therefore, of the war, and India as a part of the British Empire, aspires to form a part of this Federation. This is the vision that inspires the allegiance of the Indians to the British connection. This is what lends a supreme value to the ideal of federal imperialism. This is why the journal thinks that this imperialist propaganda should be immediately started in the country, and asks the Congress to do it this year. This will unite, all political parties in the country, and bridge the gulf that separates the people from the Government. A more opportune time than the present could never be got.

L. N. BIRD,

Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,

CALCUTTA,

The 12th December 1914.